New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1218. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

Difficulty between Messrs. French and Vanderpoel.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Liquor Dealers' Convention assembled at Corinthian Hall at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Col. FRENCH, of New-York, on whose motion P. G. MAHONEY, Esq., of New-York was called to the Chair, and Mr. BOOTH, of Dutchess County, appointed Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was then ordered and appointed. The question then arose how the delegates were to be admitted. After a spirited debate, it was agreed to call by Counties.

A debate here ensued between Messrs. VANDERPOOL and FRENCH, of New-York, in which some personal allusions were made which seemed likely to disturb the harmony of the meeting.

The debate grew out of a motion to appoint a Committee to examine credentials, Mr. VANDERPOOL charging it as a matter of disrespect to the Chair, and charging Mr. FRENCH with evincing a desire to bind delegates.

Amid considerable excitement and confusion, the Chairman called the Counties alphabetically, and after he had concluded the following resolution was read by Mr. [illegible], of New-York:

Resolved, That no delegate be admitted to a seat in this Convention who is not a liquor dealer.

A very exciting debate took place upon this.

Mr. FRENCH explained the resolution, by saying it included almost everybody, and offered an amendment covering his explanation, which was adopted.

Mr. FRENCH moved that at the subsequent sessions of the Convention no one be admitted except delegates and reporters. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Convention assembled again. Mr. VANDERPOOL thought it necessary to make an explanation of the misunderstanding between himself and Mr. FRENCH in the afternoon.

Mr. FRENCH followed with corresponding remarks. He hinted at fusion, and remarked in such an event they would elect their candidates.

A motion was then made to appoint a delegate from each Judicial District to nominate permanent officers. Adopted.

The Convention now took a recess for fifteen minutes, when the Committee reported LYMAN PUTNAM, of Troy, President; S. E. [illegible], New-York; [illegible], Brooklyn; J. Golden, Herkimer; M. McQuade, Utica; Hiram Post, Rochester; L. E. White, Binghamton; Charles Kampe, Buffalo—Vice Presidents; and L. W. Shaffer and J. Nelson, Secretaries.

It was about 10 o'clock when the officers took their seats.

MOB LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

The Murderer [illegible] Hung by His Heels.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Judge LARRABEE held a Special Term of his Court yesterday at West Bend, Washington County, for the trial of DEBAR, the murderer of the [illegible] family. The Jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, when the prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence. The Sheriff started for the jail with the prisoner, surrounded by military. A rush however was made by a mob and the military gave way. DEBAR was struck to the ground by a stone, when the mob fell upon him and [illegible]. They then tied a rope to his heels and dragged him through the streets a distance of half a mile and hung him by his heels to a tree, where he remained hanging lifeless up to 6 P. M. yesterday.

ELECTIONS.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

CLINGMAN, Democrat, in the Eighth Congressional District, is elected by an immense majority. RUFFIN, WINSLOW, BRANCH and CRAIGE, Democrats, in the Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh Districts, and PAINE and READE, Know-Nothings, in the First and Fifth Districts are elected. In the Sixth District the contest is close and the result uncertain.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The returns thus far received, show a gain in thirty-four Counties for MOREHEAD, K. N., for Governor, over SCOTT's majority, of upwards of three thousand.

Alabama Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch to the *Journal* says that G. D. SHORTRIDGE, American, is probably elected Governor of Alabama.

The Louisville Riot.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

This morning the *Journal* states that the recent violence was altogether disconnected with the election and was certainly premeditated. It is also informed that the Catholic Irish in the vicinity of QUINN's house in the Eighth Ward, contemplated an attack upon the American procession last Saturday night, but were deterred by the immense number composing it. Two Irish women residing in the vicinity admit that they knew this.

The *Times* denounces Mr. PRENTICE for his speech in behalf of their property.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says, there is great excitement there in regard to the new Governor. The Legislature was dissatisfied, and doubted Mr. DAWSON's soundness on the Slavery question. Anticipating his non-acceptance, a petition was being signed by members of both houses, asking the President to appoint Mr. WOODSON, the present acting Secretary, if Mr. DAWSON refuses to accept. Gov. REEDER's vetoes had been referred to impartial Judges, and two of them express views condemning the action of REEDER, and sustaining the Legislature in its course relative to the removal of the seat of Government.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in Portsmouth and Gosport during the last thirty-six hours have been sixteen, and of new cases about twenty. Mrs. Capt. BARRON is fast failing, and Capt. BARRON and two of his children are also sick at the Naval Hospital. Portsmouth is nearly depopulated. Drs. SPRATLEY and PARKER are amongst the sick. The Mayor of Portsmouth has appointed Wednesday as a day of fasting and prayer.

Only two new cases have been reported in Norfolk to-day.

The brig *William Pitt*, from Baltimore, bound to Boston with coal, put in here last night leaking badly. The steamer *Metamora*, CHRISTY, from Savannah, for New-York, has also put in here for repairs to her boiler.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The latest accounts received from Portsmouth, Va., represent the fever as increasing, notwithstanding more than half of the population have fled. There had been sixty-six deaths up to Tuesday. At Norfolk it is said the disease is also increasing.

The Recent Steamboat Collision on the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The body of HARE WARD was found in the Delaware River to-day, making the eighth victim by the recent steamboat collision on the Delaware.

Mr. WALKER, Editor of the Delaware County *Republican*, testified before the inquest, that it was his belief that the barber shop of the *McDonald* contained fifteen persons at the time of the accident—himself and Mr. COVERDALE alone escaped.

Appointments and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Mr. McCONNELL, of Illinois, has accepted the appointment of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. HENDRICKS has arrived here and will enter on his duties as Commissioner of the Land Office to-morrow.

The Surgeon of the Washington Navy-Yard officially contradicts the rumor of yellow fever being prevalent there.

Mr. MARCY returns from Old Point Comfort to-morrow.

Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Last night the Council was engaged in acting on certain proposed liberal modifications of the Constitution for the government of the party.

The proposition to alter the Constitution so as to admit all Protestant citizens of Massachusetts, which would include naturalized Protestant foreigners, was defeated.

The Editorship of the Albany Evening Journal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

I am informed on the very best authority, that there is not a word of truth in the rumor that THURLOW WEED contemplates withdrawing from the Editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*.

Removal of the Postmaster at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

It is currently reported that Mr. WHITNEY, our Postmaster, has been removed, and another Democrat appointed in his place. There is considerable indignation and excitement manifested here on the subject.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Committee on Salaries and Officers—How Commissioners of Deeds are Made—are Aldermen Concerned?

The Committee on Salaries and Officers of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon for the transaction of business.

The Chairman, Alderman HOFFMIRE, announced that the business which would chiefly occupy their attention on the occasion was the list of persons nominated as Commissioners of Deeds, as he desired to make his report thereon for the evening session of the Board;—previous, however, to his doing so, he wished to make some alterations.

Alderman BRIGGS was opposed to any such proceeding on the part of the Chairman, as in his opinion the list was unexceptionable.

The Chairman did not think it was, as several Aldermen were debarred the right of nominating a Commissioner of Deeds, while others had given in not less than three or four.

Alderman BRIGGS doubted the veracity of the Chairman's statement, and challenged the proof thereof to be brought forward.

The Chairman produced a list which had been handed to him by Councilman HEUSTED, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Councilmen, upon which 40 names were written, which was the number allotted for appointment by the Aldermen. The Chairman proceeded to show that 27 only, out of the 40, were nominated by the Board, and that the balance had been put on the list by his colleagues on the Committee, Aldermen BRIGGS and DRAKE. He protested against this monopoly.

Alderman BRIGGS softened a little and came down three shakes. He consented to have three names changed to accommodate the Chairman.

Alderman HOFFMIRE said that he did not want to have his claims attended to at the expense of others, and contended that it was wrong for his colleagues to arrogate to themselves the right of nominating so many.

Alderman BRIGGS agained seemed to think that the Chairman had made a mistake in saying that so many persons were put on the list by Alderman DRAKE and himself, and when satisfied of the fact he expressed his resolve to oppose any further alteration to be made than he before graciously vouchsafed.

The Chairman said he would report adversely to the list as it then stood. He was in the act of putting together his papers, when he missed the scrap upon which the forty names referred to were written, and which was the only voucher the Chairman had of the nominations made, and it would be doubtless useful to have it disappear. Suddenly confronting BRIGGS, Alderman HOFFMIRE demanded the paper in a tone not to be misunderstood. BRIGGS, however, seemed to take it as a capital joke, and fancied the Chairman's ire all put on. He denied all knowledge of the document.

"Turn out your pockets," exclaimed HOFFMIRE.

"I don't know as I will," replied BRIGGS.

"You shan't stir a d—d step from this room unless you do," said the Chairman, taking up such a position as would debar all egress.

In vain BRIGGS protested his innocence,—in vain he denied having handled the paper alluded to,—in vain he expressed his readiness to undergo a strict search, and called upon some one of the reporters present to perform that interesting operation,—the Chairman was inexorable. BRIGGS was in the act of turning out the *inside* of his pockets, the contents of which he had previously deposited upon the table, when the Chairman, who had in the meantime been turning over the chair cushions, exclaimed *eureka*. He had discovered the missing document in a dangerous and rather suspicious proximity to the chair occupied by Alderman BRIGGS.

BRIGGS said he would avenge the indignity and insult he had been subjected to by putting the bill through. The Chairman told him that he had tried that game before and failed, and that if he again attempted it, he would be again thwarted. The Committee adjourned.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—Bro. S. N. Husted Accused of Reporting for the New-York Daily Times—A Committee Raised to Try Him.

Our Reporter spent the evening of Saturday with the Brothers at the corner of Grand and Ludlow; and was well repaid for the disappointment he felt in not reaching the steamboat in time to spend Sunday in the country. To a person at all fond of fun, Council No. 5 of the Tenth Ward affords the greatest supply of laughing matter, *for the smallest outlay of capital*, of any theatre, museum, show, or humbug in the City.

On Saturday evening the grand feature for amusement was the presentation of a charge, by the Oracle, against Bro. N. S. HUSTED, *for furnishing Reports of Council No. 5 to the New-York* DAILY TIMES! Not false reports—but over-true ones—of the doings of the Council. Not that he had violated his oath by revealing the "name," "work," "signs," "grips," or "pass-words," (these being the only things any member *must* conceal, since the National Council has permitted them to avow membership and *to tell where they meet*) but that he had told the truth in regard to what the Brothers did in Council. This charge was entertained, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wainright, Wetmore, Wheeler, Whitlock and Williams, was appointed to investigate the matter.

There was nothing else of interest. The ordinary collection netted a few more pennies than usual. It reached the enormous sum of eleven shillings and seven cents! This was owing to the initiation of one or two extra members. Our reporter learned of the President that the rent will not be paid (for want of funds) until the candidates are put in nomination. He thought it strange that the names of the Committee on Brother HUSTED should all commence with *Double-you*, but supposes it has some relation to the double dealing of the Brotherhood.

The reporter is in a brown study as to the propriety of furnishing hereafter a list of the prominent actors at each meeting of Council No. 5.

The Fashions.

For the benefit of our lady friends who are rusticating this month, we are happy to report that Skirts are a leetle fuller than last month. Stiffer cords are used. Soaking in alum water is said to improve them. Bonnets are worn so far back that in some cases they are on the heads of the ladies next behind. For Parasols none but fading silks are used. Tops of ivory cut into the shape of mad dogs and sea serpents, are very much the rage. For complexions, tan color is much worn and freckles are quite common. Fans are taken to Church, but in view of the *Churchman's* feelings and the state of the weather are seldom used. Fainting in Church has been overdone and is little resorted to. Bad colds are entirely out of vogue.

Comptroller's Warrants Signed in Blank—A Screw Loose.

During the last few days that Hon. ISAAC O. BARKER acted as Chief Magistrate of our City, he was on a certain occasion somewhat surprised to find that *four warrants on the City Treasury drawn to* ——— (blank) had been smuggled among a lot of "salary" warrants brought to the Mayor's office to obtain the Acting Mayor's signature. Mr. BARKER immediately summoned the Auditor before him, and asked "what it meant—to put *blank* warrants with Mr. FLAGG's signature, among the batch of regular warrants?" The Auditor was unable to account for the "mystery," and hastened back to the Comptroller's Office, with the "documents" in hand, to procure an explanation from Mr. FLAGG. The matter has not been fully explained yet, though a very plausible theory has been suggested.

Communication from Comptroller Flagg.

A communication was received yesterday from Mr. FLAGG, in conformance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requesting information as to the amount of salary paid to certain clerks in the Mayor's Office, and the authority under which they were employed.

The Comptroller is of opinion that the City Charter gives the Mayor full authority to employ extra clerks, and quotes from the City ordinances in support of this act.

Kindly Suggestions to Poets.

Nothing we should think would so soon spoil the inspiration of a subject for a poet, as to find it specially commended to his attention by all his friends and the newspapers. A cotemporary suggests to TENNYSON that he should attempt something that would rival "The Burial of Sir John Moore," based on the imposing ceremonies of the Allied Armies at the embarkation of Lord RAGLAN's remains. It reminds one of the whistling master at his school: "Prepare to pucker!—pucker!—whistle!"

Prince John.

The Virginia papers are in a stew. They have not, like the Wyoming people, seen "snaix," but Prince JOHN VAN BUREN has been seen about the Springs of Western Virginia. All the old political whalers are out with harpoons in hand to take him, as if he were a sea-serpent. But the less timid reason of the matter. They think he came to put his thumb into the Democracy of that region, and see whether it be Hard or Soft.

Getting Home.

"BRIGHAM YOUNG, during a recent tour through Southern Utah, fell upon an inexhaustible bed of coal."

If the bed were thoroughly on fire, we should suspect that BRIGHAM had got home.

Fire.

A large frame building and several sheds attached, formerly occupied as DUNHAM's iron foundry, but at present unoccupied, were almost totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock last night. The building being quite old and dilapidated, but little loss was sustained by the destruction. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Round Clam Soup Club have resolved that whoever challenges or accepts a challenge to a duel, where there is no lady in the case, is a ninny and no gentleman. Their "code," as amended, reads: "For an insult to the lady of a member, a meeting on the tented field, coffee (made of pulverized and charred coffins, according to the style of the French in Algiers,) and pistols lightly loaded." And a duel on any other grounds is no better than a game at fisticuffs or a mutual attempt to murder.

☞ Go in, bakers. Now is your time to make money, while flour is low and loaves are small, while alum is a drug and potatoes cheap, and everybody has the skill to convert sour, spoilt flour into bread that is good enough to sell. Only make the loaves white—it's all we insist upon.

☞ Drunkenness is on the decrease, judging from one fact,—the cars on the Third avenue after eleven o'clock last night did not average over two drunken passengers each. Let the believers in the millennium keep a stiff upper lip. The good time is coming fast.

☞ "Minnie Myrtle" has in the Saratoga news a glowing account of Mayor WOOD's excursion to Lake George.

☞ Use stamped envelopes, rather than stamps daubed on the corner of your letters. Needy gentlemen can't turn a penny by stealing them.

☞ The Board of Education have taken a recess, and will not meet again till the first Wednesday of September.

Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met before the usual hour on Wednesday. Present—Messrs. VERPLANCK, (in the Chair,) Purdy, Kelly, Crabtree, Carrigan, Cummings, Garrigue and Morgan.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, a letter was read from Dr. C. B. ROTHE, complaining of his removal, without official notice, from the position of examining medical officer, which he had held at Staten Island, and expected to hold when the business was removed to Castle Garden.

Mr. KELLY said it was a discontinuance of an annual expense of $2,000.

The Vice President (Com. CRABTREE) hands in a list of forty men, and about the same number of women and some children, whom it was advisable to send home, and who were anxious to go. Referred to Ward's Island Committee.

It was notified to the Board that Capt. HILTON has been arrested for violation of the law in refusing to land his passengers per *Webster* at Castle Garden. The vessel has been attached for non-payment of commutation money, $118,000, being for 236 passengers at $500 each and secondly, for refusing to give special bonds demanded for ten bondable cases discovered and reported from Albany on request sent to the agent by telegraph.

Mr. GARRIGUE read a protest, offered by himself, against altering the medical arrangements at Ward's Island as proposed by the "Ward Island's Committee." The document was lengthy, and entered into various reasons against the measure. The change in the medical system would not reach the case nor constitute a wise method of necessary economy and reform.

Mr. KELLY said such a protest could not be received or entered on the minutes, the subject had been fully discussed, it was irregular and started with a falsehood; besides it was admitted that four out of the five of the writer's colleagues were of a different opinion. Placed on file.

The question of the proposed appointment of Dr. VACHE as physician in chief at Ward's Island, led to a long conversation. Mr. KELLY spoke warmly of Dr. FAY. Mr. GARRIGUE extolled the capabilities of Dr. VACHE who spoke five languages. Mr. PURDY wished to interpose delay. The whole body of Commissioners ought to be notified. The meeting was not *legally* organized. Mr. KELLY said, "then the checks you have signed are illegal." Upon proceeding to an election

Dr. H. B. FAY had five votes; Dr. VACHE, who declined the appointment, received one, through Mr. PURDY—the Doctor thinking that under the present organization it would be unsuccessful.

Dr. J. MURRAY CARNOCHAN was unanimously elected Surgeon-in-Chief.

The following resolution was then moved and received:

Resolved, That the Board will meet on Tuesday, the 14th, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the nomination of two assistant physicians by the Physician-in-Chief of Ward's Island; also, to receive the nomination of two Assistant Surgeons by the Surgeon-in-Chief of that place.

Annexed we submit the usual weekly report:

Number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 1		55,192
Number of emigrants arrived since Aug. 8		1,980
Total		57,192
To same date in 1854		176,505
	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	2,089	2,302
Number inmates in Marine Hospital	151	276
Total	2,240	2,588
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855		$61,199 46
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 1	$238,866 22	
Received since to Aug 8 for commutation of passengers, &c.	8,416 39	—$45,698 61
Total		$306,515 07
Disbursements to Aug. 1	$267,449 50	
Paid sundry bills of Aug. 1	6,787 30	—274,236 80
Overdraft on Bank Aug. 8		$674,21 83

The Mammoth Tree.

This is certainly a great curiosity, and well worth a visit to the Crystal Palace, if one is out of employment and can spare a dime for the treat. We very much enjoyed it, but so we did the Automaton Man and the Charmed Snake story, and the promises of the morality of *Mary Lyndon*, and several other things which a more curious examination of reveal as belonging to the department of questionables. So we dispatched our "Skeptical" man—all well-regulated offices keep one as they do a kicking man, a fighting man and an amiable man—to prevent the possibility of imposition and the insurance of our acknowledged infallibility. And this is the report. The extravagance of his skepticism was so great that he seems to see double and write with the WE:

We make a clean breast of it. "acknowledge the corn," deserve credit for our candor in the expression of some little doubt as to the pretensions of this "California Tree." We fear it is, "manufactured," like GEORGE COLMAN's Londoner, "two single gentlemen rolled into one." Our sense of wonder will receive new gratification if we find ourselves mistaken.

If a man were to erect under the dome of the Crystal Palace the framework of what geometers would call the "frustrum of a cone" and then encrust or encase it, whatever might be its diameter with successive rings or belts of bark or thick slabs of wood, with the bark adherent, it is obvious he might form an enclosed cavity of dimensions equivalent to the supporting framework. If the slabs were placed vertically, all of equal height, about eight feet by two, and taken from a single tree, the markings in the grain, and direction of the bark would show that they had been placed in *precisely* the same order as they had been *removed*. In a *few* places this correspondence is very traceable, otherwise any framework of any size might be covered with slabs, as these are, all of nearly equal size. There is no number on each of them, to indicate the order in which they are to be taken and placed on the frame; and so we repeat it, we have no assurance, from seeing this clothed skeleton, that the tree was actually so large. If it really were of that size, certainly the eye is better able to take in such proportions than from mere figures or description. A little scepticism is somewhat pardonable, taking into account the temptations held out to those who recollect the proverbial gullibility of New York sight-seers. But for "wooley horses," "mermaids," "speaking automata," and similar wonders, perhaps we might have been less suspicious. In many places, *most evidently* the pieces are *fitted incorrectly*—that is, not in the original order—premising that the exhibition is honest. This may be accidental, or it may be that the slabs are from more trees than one. The public may judge. It is described as a tree originally 363 feet in height—an altitude equal to that of the third Pyramid of the Nile. There is nothing wonderful in its mere height. Norway firs often rise higher. We are afraid the "Washingtonea Gigantea" is a gigantic sell. A good vegetable physiologist and botanist might decide by examining it. The circumference at the base is 93 feet, and if the slabs were in plenty, there would be little difficulty in making it 193 feet. We have a faint recollection of some monsters of the vegetable world described by HUMBOLDT—a tolerably good authority—but nothing approaching so closely as this to the marvelous.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday, at their rooms in Red Hook-lane. The President, CYRUS P. SMITH, Esq., presided.

SCHOOL NO. 3.

The School House Committee and Local Committee of No. 3 reported in favor of leasing building now occupied by Branch Primary of No. 3 for two years, at $50, and against purchasing the same. Adopted.

APPOINTING A MALE TEACHER.

The Teacher's Committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to appointing a male teacher for the purpose of supplying any vacancy caused by sickness, resignation or disqualification of any of the male principals in the public schools, presented a majority and minority report. The majority of the Committee were opposed to taking any action in the matter, while to the contrary, the minority urged such an appointment as being one actually necessary. They say that they find in most large cities, as a part of the educational system, there is attached to each school a class of teachers with rank, qualification and pay, which in the absence of the Principal, possesses the powers, and discharges the duties of that office, and which as assistant principals, has been found in many cases useful and in some indispensable. After some considerable discussion, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The School-house Committee reported in favor of expending $3,500 in repairs on No. 5; $500 on No. 8. Repairs on No. 1; $50 on No 14, and $300 on Colored No. 1—adopted.

PRECAUTION.

A resolution offered by Mr. ANTHONY was adopted, directing the School-house Committee to have all the Public School buildings protected by lightning rods, where not already supplied, prior to the commencement of the schools in September.

By resolution $300 was authorized to be expended in repairs on No. 10 School-house; school committees were directed to hire a competent mechanic at $2 50 per day to superintend work contemplated by the Board; directing the District Committees to have the School-houses thoroughly cleaned [illegible] authorizing the purchase of a lot at $3,500 for School-house No. 1.

The Board then adjourned.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

ABSENT-MINDED.

Julia Gray was yesterday found *non compos mentis* in Church-street. Lives at No. 179 Varick. Drank strong water yesterday. Obtained it at some place which is unmentionable. It wouldn't be fair to peach if she could, but can't, and how can she?

HIS EXCUSE.

Garret Pearman was taken up very drunk, he knows that, and there ain't no use tellin' it again. He was very drunk, more shame to the seller; they do tempt a poor man so with their pretty bottles and bright colored stuff. Lives at New-Brunswick, N. J.; [illegible] at Coney Island; had been bathing; got wet outside, and took brandy to equalize the condition of the interior and superficial. Came to New-York, and was thoroughly warmed by the walk; called in at "Old Tammany," and took a glass of wine to prevent cold-catching. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Once had a bad cold, and didn't want a second edition of it.

SOUR KROUT.

Louis Krouts was unable to walk without assistance; lives in Forty-first street; drank only two glasses of beer yesterday; surprised at its effect; often takes it and is never hurt, but some Croton water must have been put into the tumbler unknown to him.

HIS PRIVILEGES.

Charles Ward was found in Greenwich-street, lying on the stoop beastly drunk. Lives at No. 139 Reade-street; drank rot-gut yesterday; got it on some of the wharves; called in at Mrs. Lawton's, in Cedar-street, and was induced by a friend to join him in a social glass; social glass held ale; ale mounted to the head; head couldn't stand it; reeled, whirled, twisted; run all round on the neck, and finally drew up in front of a policeman, who drew largely on his authority and carried deponent to a lodging at the City's expense, very sorry to be chargeable to the City; but is a tax-payer and has as good a right to the rice boiled and boiled rice, furnished by the Governors, as any other man.

A FORRIGNER.

John Adams, found in the Park drunk—very drunk, disorderly and abusive, lives at Newark, N. J.; drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; found the general taste very grateful to the palate; liked it so much that he called into groggeries as frequently as he saw the doors; the interior of these places is better looking than the outsides, and so he fled from the latter; went in all round for drinks and drank all round; people may drink over thar' where he lives; thinks it all folly to cut short the grog.

VERY LITTLE WATER.

Jane Hays was found staggering along the sidewalk in Little Water-street; had a preference for that street, because it implies very little of weak liquors; chooses very little water for her use; lives of a night in Jacob-street, near the church; generally only goes over the bay when away from the church, because she is afraid of the priest; that is how she was found in the street; don't tell the priest if you please; took three glasses of beer and one of gin; took the latter to settle the former; finds that it acts as a clear-starch; the gin was got by a woman.

DRANK NONE.

Jane O'Brien was very disorderly; lives at No. 66 Baxter-street; drank no liquor at all—is quite sure of that; felt the effects of the sun all day, and towards night it was so oppressive that she had to halloo for assistance; officer was willing to render aid; he did so, but like a traitor, as he was, took her to prison, and all for nothing.

OBEYING THE POWERS THAT BE.

Harriet McManus found straight walking difficult, and backed against some area railings for assistance; railings didn't move, bad luck to them, and she had to hold on; held on until an officer came, who told her not to do so any longer; she obeyed, and in consequence fell; the officer picked her up and conveyed her to the prison-house; she lives at No. 102 Crosby-street, and only took one glass of beer; does one glass to intoxicate her; it is impossible; she has often drunk a dozen such, one after another, but they never fuddled her; ergo, she was not drunk; got the glass she drunk in a store, but cannot describe the store.

COMFORT.

Rosanna Farano was disorderly; lives at the corner of Spring and Greene streets; drank fire-water yesterday, can't say where she bought it—but in passing along the street she entered various stores, and partook of the enlivening drops of liquid comfort.

A QUESTION FOR CHEMISTS.

George Ledgercomb was found pounding a street which he had just discharged in Broadway; drank nothing but coffee—is sure of that; the coffee was only ordinarily strong, and could hardly have been expected to act so forcibly as it did; if let go he will eschew the use of such beverage.

STRONG WORDS.

Ann Augusta Garrett, one of the fashionables—her dress was lowered below any point *suggested by decency* fully seven inches; her lip cut and bleeding; her bonnet, after the most approved fashion, hanging by but one hair to the back of her head; her arms bare and her face bedaubed with paint, pearl white and mud in about equal proportions; drank liquor yesterday; lives at the corner of Broadway and Reade-street; got drunk in a saloon on the corner; partook of brandy—of course she paid for it ten cents a glass; does the Judge suppose she got it for nothing, if he did he must be a d——d fool. Did not keep count of the number of glasses; if she had would tell, but can't. Is not going to pay any fine at all. If she must do something, prefers to be sent to jail; would rather have ten days; has paid too many foolish fines and will now avail herself of ten days holiday. If a person is to pay a fine for drinking when a person wants to drink, it is too d——d bad, it is hard, and the judge that inflicts the penalty is a s—n of a b—h.

ESSEX MARKET.

HOMELESS.

James Hyland having no home, was homeless, he longed for a home, with something to love; couldn't get it for the life of him; so to comfort himself he drinks strong drinks; was yesterday afflicted with the blue devils, and tried to wash the troublesome spirits off by drowning his senses in ardent spirits. Hoped he would not be visited with judicial displeasure to the punishment of the body, because of the want of luxuries which bears its own burden; got spirits all about at many a place, so many that his brain was confused, and he could not remember any.

A MARTYR TO FRIENDSHIP.

Mary Tracy resides at No. 21 Prospect-street, Brooklyn; cannot tell how, when or where she got drunk, but has a kindly recollection of the good treatment received at the hands of her friends, who provided the exhilarating fluid; she had been out of town, and on her return her friends called around and treated her; she supposes they will do so again when she meets them next.

HERE AND THERE.

Mary Sutton, No. 7 Jersey-street, got brandy from the woman that she boards with; after that proceeded to a promenade, and drank in a considerable number of places; supposes they were saloons.

DINNA KEN.

Michael O'Shey, No. 281 Mott-street, drank brandy in so many places that he could not tell any particular place.

A LOST MEMORY.

John Bradley, Twelfth-street, bought some gin in McHaney's, in Twelfth-street, and some in McShane's, in Sixth-street; don't recollect where else.

A LITTLE OF ALL SORTS.

Lawrence McKenna, No. 178 Monroe-street, drank all kinds of liquors, everything that came across him; drank in a great many places; don't know where he drank in particular.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Charles O'Neil was very drunk, so drunk that he became uproarious; he was anxious to be friendly all up, but those around him would not join him in his conviviality, and he became active in asserting his right to companionship by force of arms.

Luke Savage wandering in Prince-street unable to care for himself; Patrick Murphy very disorderly; Michael Smith, Edward O'Riley, insulting females; Daniel Bolan, F. W. Shelton, lying on the sidewalk in Thirty-third-street; William Eustis in Forty-second street; Daniel Hickey, John Van Wart, disorderly, and Pat. Connelly, all the [illegible] to make answers.

The Law at West Farms.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

A preliminary examination (caused by a complaint being made to the Overseers of the Poor of this town,) of a violation of the act passed last Winter for the prevention of Pauperism and Crime in this State, was held in this village on Saturday last, and being the first case of the kind since the enactment of the law, in this place, it caused considerable excitement among the towns folk, and the examination of the witnesses caused a considerable degree of merriment. The first witness called to the stand was Mr. NICHOLAS HILL, rug manufacturer, he having been seen to enter the premises so frequently it was supposed that he had imbibed from the "forbidden cup," but upon being called upon to testify, he deposed that he had drank four or five different and distinct times at the house mentioned, but for the life of him could not at present remember what sort of liquor he had so imbibed, although he well remembered it was poor stuff, neither did he pay anything for the same, as the mug stood upon the counter and was free to all. But several other witnesses being called upon to testify, it was clearly proved that the act had been violated, and the cause will be tried the ensuing week.

TRUTH TELLER.

Brooklyn.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Dinah Williams (colored) was arrested by Captain Dibble, of the Sixth District Police, on complaint of Mary Ryan, for being disorderly. It seems that Dinah (who is about 70 years of age) went to the house of complainant after her daughter, who has not acted as a dutiful and virtuous daughter should act, and in attempting to obtain possession of her was arrested for disorderly conduct. She was discharged.

A complaint was preferred against Mary for keeping a disorderly house.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Recent Movements in the Crimea.

Outbreak and Mutiny among the Turkish Troops.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Market and Financial Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool about 9½ o'clock [illegible] the morning of Saturday, the 28th ult., [illegible] her dock at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Baltic* arrived out on Sunday, 22d ult., 20 minutes before 1 o'clock forenoon, having been detained several hours outside by fog. On her outward passage, when off Holyhead, at [illegible] o'clock on the night of Saturday, 21st ult., during a thick fog, the *Baltic* ran down the [illegible] schooner, 100 tons, taking stones from Bangor to Bristol. All on board, including a little girl, the [illegible] master's daughter, were picked up by the *Baltic*, and the schooner was supposed to have sunk, but was afterwards found afloat and taken into port [illegible] a derelict. With the generosity which distinguishes Americans the world over, the passengers of the *Baltic* presented the girl with $[illegible], and the crew with $200.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* (now "Transport No. 95") embarked dragoons and horses, and sailed from Liverpool on the 24th ult. for the Crimea. Several other steamships were embarking reinforcements.

The new steamship *Habana*, to run between Cuba, Liverpool and Spain, has made her trial trip in the Mersey, running the measured distance of 3½ miles in 10½ minutes, with 57 revolutions of the wheels per minute.

The clipper-ship *Red-Jacket*, Captain MILLWARD, arrived at Liverpool 20th ult., [illegible] days from Melbourne, with 126,000 ounces of gold, including two "nuggets" weighing respectively 43 and [illegible] pounds. In the channel she was in collision with the American packet *Emerald*, causing the [illegible] to put back to Liverpool with loss of bowsprit, &c. The gross amount of freight and passage-money of the *Red-Jacket* is over £12,000 sterling.

There is a total absence of any news of importance from the seat of war. It was currently reported that Gen. SIMPSON had given in his resignation, and only retained command until the appointment of a successor. The French steadily push forward their approaches towards the Malakoff, which the Russians are fortifying. The Turkish, Sardinian, French, English and Russian forces in the field remain as at last advices. Preparations continue for a[illegible] on the Danube, and for a maritime expedition, destination secret. Operations in the Sea of Azof and in the Baltic have been unimportant. The Russians in Asia are encamped near Kars, but have not yet invested the city. An insurrection of Arabs in Tripoli has overpowered the forces of the Bey, and threatens trouble to the Porte. The Bashi-Bazouks at Constantinople have had an outbreak of rapine and murder. The position of diplomacy remains unchanged; Austria defending her neutral position, and Austria more open advances towards Russia [illegible]. The French loan is more than taken. The British Ministry, after their recent defeat on the Turkish bill, will now probably be able to retain their places. Parliament will be prorogued on or about the 15th instant. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH is definitely appointed Colonial Secretary. His constituents have passed a resolution recognizing him as "the right man in the right place,"—it remains for the Colonies to endorse the verdict.

Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet at ⅛ lower. Wheat and Flour quiet—unchanged. Indian Corn in better demand. Not much doing in Provisions. Lard firm and dearer. Weather wet. Money was in more demand, but rates unchanged. Consols closed 91. American Securities steady, but the recent advance on Railways scarcely maintained.

An impression is current that an advance of 10 per cent. will be imposed on import duties, and some transactions have taken place with the view of anticipating the increased tax.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The News from the Crimea—Russian Account of the Malakoff Attack—The Alliance—The French Loan—Railroads in Paris—American Interests—The Exhibition, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

The news from the Crimea, insignificant in itself, is discouraging to the Allies in the inferences it suggests. Six weeks nearly have elapsed since the assault upon Malakoff was made, and we have not yet the slightest indication that a second attempt is speedily to be made. It is true that heavy works of sapping and trenching have been undertaken, and we have been given to understand that they have been energetically pushed forward. But we learn now that a further assault is deferred for a time, and we see the fleet preparing for another apparently distant expedition. This proves, plainly enough, a suspension of the grand central operations, and a diversion from the continuous plan of attack. But the Crimea has chiefly been absorbed in the [illegible] and I have not noticed any discontent at the meagre contents of PELISSIER's lean dispatches. Still we are close upon the heats of August—the worst month in the Crimea; and then September is all that remains before the rains of October, when operations will be forcibly suspended. Another Winter "before" Sebastopol stares the army in the face.

Our interest has been somewhat diverted, too, by the attitude of the Russian army that has lately entered Turkey in Asia, at its eastern extremity, and has laid siege to Kars. This undertaking, employing 40,000 men and a large artillery force, is somewhat surprising on the part of a Government so exhausted and extenuated as we are told Russia has become. The last news from Kars represents the Russians as having suddenly raised the siege; the object probably being to march upon Erzeroum, 75 miles nearer Constantinople, and drained of troops for the defence of Kars. If this Russian army numbered 200,000 men, instead of 40,000, we might, perhaps, attribute to them the design of deliberately attacking *Constantinople* through Anatolia. Gen. MOURAVIEFF is now attracting a fair share of the public attention.

The extraordinary doings of the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks, formed into a regiment by the English and encamped at the Dardanelles, excite attention. Our information is meagre, but it seems that they revolted for some unknown cause, and immediately set about committing the most outrageous and atrocious acts. They danced and spit upon the British flag, and one account says—but it seems incredible—violated the person of the English drag[illegible]'s wife. A steam sloop-of-war was obliged to chastise them by a good grasping, upon which they dispersed, and gave themselves up to pillage and rapine. They were, at the last accounts, attacking the environs.

What is to be made of the following statement in the *Constitutionnel*? "The Allies along the Sea

of Azoff took from the Russians 46,000 beds, probably intended for their sick and wounded." This [illegible] the "latest news." It is difficult to tell who are the biggest Turks, the Allies or the [illegible].

The French papers have published GORTSCHAKOFF's detailed account of the repulse of the assault of the 18th. The public has more confidence in the figures of the Russian general than in those of Gen. PELISSIER, when expurgated by the Government. [illegible] confesses to a loss, in that affair, of 5,000, while the *Moniteur* only acknowledges a French loss of 3,000. It stands to reason that the [illegible] suffered more than the besieged, especially under the terrific discharges of grape, of which we have read such graphic accounts. The losses of the Allies are set down by GORTSCHAKOFF at from 10,000 to 12,000, and he says that the Russians themselves restored to them 2,000 bodies. The French Government is certainly concealing two-thirds of its loss.

In this matter there is another curious comparative view to be taken. The *Morning Post*, Lord PALMERSTON's organ, declares in an editorial, that the English losses last Winter, from the rigors of the season alone, were 16,000. The organ here, assuming its most official tone, gives the total French losses, for a year, from battle, disease and exposure, at 16,000. Such falsehood would be criminal, were it not ridiculous.

The calm and convincing statement published by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, upon the Hango affair, has been also largely copied by the papers of Paris, none of which volunteer a word of defence in behalf of their [illegible] allies. I am bound to say that these attacks upon *perfidious Albion* are read with infinite zest by the Parisians, even though, for a temporary purpose, they are united with her in the furtherance of a common cause. No Frenchman fails to note the marked difference of treatment bestowed upon themselves and upon the English. This is the more singular from the fact that the [illegible], until lately, were the Allies of Russia, while France is a traditional enemy.

The vote in the House of Commons upon the Turkish Loan, a vote in which the treaty of guarantee, already unanimously passed by the *French* Legislature, was well nigh defeated, has, it is currently reported, led his Majesty to indulge in pretty serious reflections on the sincerity of his ally, and on the amount of perseverance in the cause she is likely to exercise. The public considers this [illegible] at the financial capabilities of the Sultan's Government, it indicates the commencement of a disinclination to prosecute the war with the energy and that degree of pecuniary recklessness which it demands. The Cabinet is said to have expressed a good deal of indignation, mingled with surprise and disgust.

Nothing more is said of the supersedence of PELISSIER. It is not the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON to dismiss an officer or a functionary for incapacity, which would reflect upon his own judgment for appointing him. If the Commander-in-Chief had the good fortune to be wounded so as to be attacked by the [illegible], he could send in his resignation at once. That he is incapable needs no further illustration.

The loan is progressing majestically. The poor wish to have a nibble, and the capitalists want a bite. The latter were excluded from all participation in the last loan of 500 millions, by the clause which made all offers over 500 francs of *rente* reducible in case the offers of and under that amount attained the total of the loan—which they did. This time, everything over 50 francs is reducible, and this minimum, it is hardly possible, can cover a sum so considerable as 750 millions. Indeed, the Government desires that the heavier capitalists and financial institutions be admitted to a share of the privileges of this operation, as they were excluded from the last. So they have contrived a scheme by which they will keep down the small offers, allowing them to cover one-third of the loan, leaving the rest to be taken up by bankers and speculators. This is done very simply, by a system of tickets distributed to the 50 franc people, by which their number is limited, and by which they are compelled to spend a portion of the night in the open air. Should I go to the Rue de Rivoli door of the Treasury, I might be forty-eight hours before reaching the desk; but should I go to the door of the Rue de Monthabor, where the heavy subscriptions are received, I could do my business in twenty minutes easily.

A singular consequence of the avidity to take the loan is, that the total reached and announced will be far from a correct statement of the amount really intended to be lent. A man wishing to invest 10,000 francs, but knowing that the proposals will exceed the sum demanded, and that consequently every offer will be proportionably reduced, registers a proposal much larger than that which he really is able to make. Thus the sum asked for is 750 millions; the sum generally offered by the people is estimated beforehand at 2,000 millions. One half will belong to the small lenders, or 325 millions; the other half, or 325 millions more, must be divided among people who have offered 1,675 millions. The reduction is therefore nearly four fifths. It is therefore policy to offer more than you intend to invest, in order that the reduction may cut off your spurious addition and leave your genuine proposal intact.

M. VATTEMARE's apology for the American abstinence at the Exposition has appeared in the *Moniteur*. The propriety of publishing such an article might have been questioned, but no fault can be found with the article itself, which is measured and judicious. M. V.'s motive for inserting it in the *Moniteur* was, that it would probably be copied thence into the other papers—a hope which has not been realized. The article has obtained, therefore, but a very meagre publicity.

The *Débats* is complimentary to the American machines at the Crystal Palace, in point of efficiency, power and solidity, but finds fault with their poor finish. The metal cutter is a very energetic affair in action, but it is not at all pleasing to the eye. The [illegible] of the French machinery does not in the least impair its usefulness.

The Imperial Commission for the Palace has taken a singular step. It announces, in bitter language and in a bitter tone, by means of a "communiqué," that last Sunday, a four sous day, there were no workmen *whatever in the building*, though there were 100,000 bourgeois. It says it counted 180 equipages at the door, and innumerable hired vehicles. It thinks such a state of things should be put a stop to, as the four sous day is meant for the poor and not for the rich. One would think that the Commission, on finding no blouses present, would have been thankful at the abundance of other guests, without whom the building would have been empty. It is hardly possible the Commission supposes the latter crowd the former out. The difficulty is the price. Five cents is exorbitant, and until this is reduced to nothing at all the laboring classes will abstain. This spectacle of counting the carriages at the door of a show, and complaining that they have so numerous [illegible], is novel. There must be something Barnumnian in the idea from which this [illegible] sprang.

The project of undermining Paris by six lines of railroad—which is still under consideration—has a rival in a plan for a system of aerial rails, fifteen feet above the level of the city, the traction to be furnished by stationary engines. Its great advantage is that instead of costing sixty-four millions it would not cost twenty, and passengers would not be deprived of daylight. Its disadvantage is, that though it would relieve the streets of the omnibuses, it would not do away with the trucks and the market wagons, as freight and provisions could hardly be sent by the aerial line. The subterranean plan meets with favor, and I think we may soon count upon an underground railroad more real than the one at home, which plies between Slave Territory and Free Soil. The shares of the Omnibus Company have not yet taken the alarm, and it is not likely they will as long as the present magnificent receipts continue—$6,000 a day.

Mr. DANIEL, United States Chargé at Turin, has arrived at Paris. You will remember his letter upon Italian society, in which the vulgarity of the style was only equaled by the folly of the substance. The *Patrie Américaine*, in announcing his arrival, says of him, that he is known as the writer of the purest English extant! It also intimates that Mr. D. will not probably bury himself any longer in diplomacy. This admission that Mr. D. has been buried is singular; but the idea that he can unbury himself when he likes is more singular still.

Mrs. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, is, it seems heir, conjointly with others, to an estate which has lately been divided without her participation. The Court which decided this point ordered a new inventory, and the admission of Mrs. R.'s claim. The *Indépendance*, in referring to the suit and its results, said "*L'eau va à la rivière*," by which it meant that Mr. RIDGWAY was a millionaire already.

The *Univers*, having demolished BERANGER, VICTOR HUGO, LAMARTINE and RISTORI,—declaring the latter to be a pagan,—is now publishing a series of attacks upon Madame SAND. The rattlesnake rage with which the Catholic organ assails the romancer is quite frightful to behold. The six holy editors of the *Univers* are, beyond a question, the most ill-tempered curs in France.

The King of Naples has not been able to maintain his position of an indirect and undoubted friend to Russia. You will remember that he prohibited some time ago the exportation of all articles of consumption. This was known to be leveled against the Allies in the Crimea, who derived a large portion of their food from his dominions. Lord TEMPLE, the English Ambassador, has been instructed to protest, and, I presume, to menace, for BOMBA has retracted a portion of his edict. Biscuits, macaroni, and other pastes and preparations of the sort, may be exported, and it is supposed that a subsequent concession will withdraw the interdict from breadstuffs. *Poor little Malta* was really quite aghast, for four-fifths of its imports are from Sicily alone.

The movements of Austria in her Italian possessions are exciting great attention. Lombardy may be said to be almost in a state of siege, for its Austrian garrison has been raised from 60,000 to 100,000 men. RADETZKY, some months ago, withdrew his men from Tuscany, Modena and Parma, and established them in Lombardy. This was not thought a sufficient addition, and fresh reinforcements have just been sent from the frontiers of Bohemia and Gallicia. Milan is now occupied by 18,000 Austrians. A line of defence has been established from Milan to Brescia, consisting of groups of 10,000 men at intervals. Mantua and Verona, the pivots of operations in Upper Italy, are heavily garrisoned. There is a strong advanced post at Pavia, styled a Camp of Observation, and used as a School of Instruction. The Austrian papers attribute these measures of repression to the spread of Socialism in Lombardo-Venetia.

The placards of theatres sometimes publish the announcement, "No performance, on account of indisposition." The Zouave theatre at Inkermann lately posted the following notice upon its door: "No performance, on account of wounds." The representations at Sebastopol would seem to consist principally of horrible tragedies, "the whole to conclude with a ridiculous farce."

The foreign papers may convey you the following fiction: That Marshal CASTELLANE, Commander of the army at Lyons, received a dispatch from Paris, announcing the death of the Emperor; that he immediately issued an appeal to the soldiers and the people, in behalf of HENRY V., and did not discover his error till it was too late. It is unnecessary to say that this anecdote has no foundation in fact.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Political Affairs—Parliamentary Debates—Movements of the Court—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 27, 1855.

"Nothing new, nothing of importance," telegraphs General SIMPSON, and people, decided to have something "new or important," say that the successor of Lord RAGLAN has given in his resignation. I have told you that General SIMPSON will not meet with any support from the aristocracy, against attacks similar to those by which his predecessor has been assailed. And you may already see that PALMERSTON's chief organ, the *Morning Post*, not only has no word of excuse for this lengthened suspense, but even ventures to ridicule the "natural taciturnity" of the new Commander-in-Chief, who is introduced at very great disadvantage.

Now, without taking at all the part of General SIMPSON, of whom I certainly know very little, it is but justice to state that he can do nothing without PELISSIER's assent, or, in fact, without his proposal. And the failure of the first assault against the Malakoff has tamed somewhat the savage eagerness for massacre in the African General, who has, moreover, received orders not to be so reckless for the future. It was, besides, evident that to repair the damage done by the failure of the first assault, and to prepare for a second, will require weeks of arduous exertion, and you may now see whether I was right in telling you on the 29th of June, that the month of July will be spent in nothing but preparations. The first days of August are now mentioned as the time, when a new effort on a grand scale will be made. It is difficult to contradict such statements, absolutely, but I must confess my incredulity on the matter. The Russians have not only added most formidable works to their defences, but have also been reinforced by two divisions of old troops, so that an assault by the Allies cannot be thought of while the means of the attack are inferior to the improved means of defence. From what I heard in very good quarters, PELISSIER has been ordered to wait for the arrival of reinforcements, already on their way to the Crimea, so that the middle of next month is, in my opinion, the *earliest* term at which we may hear of something "new and important."

What that will be, I would not venture to predict; but so much I can tell you for certain, that *while the French general officers in Paris place no confidence at all* in PELISSIER's abilities and intelligence, except as a *sabreur*, *military men in Vienna* publicly assert their conviction that the Allies are *no longer* in a state to take Sebastopol. Without entirely endorsing this view, (for I still believe peace will be settled across the harbor of Sebastopol, from south to north,) sure it is, that Austria's sudden withdrawal from even the sham alliance with which she has fooled the Western Powers, has been provoked by her seeing the formidable display of strength by the Czar, against two great Powers unable to defeat her. When cowardice seems to keep up the mask of friendship, she is confident of the success of your enemy, and though the judgment of a coward may not always be a correct guide by which to form one's views on the state of complicated events, a sign it is, in any case.

The instructions given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL have been published, but not *in extenso*. If the suppressed parts are not clearer and better defined than those printed extracts, Lord JOHN has surely some excuse for his blunders. Lord CLARENDON's subsequent dispatches have earned him a well-merited reputation for comparative firmness of language and views, but these instructions (if his work) will not add to his fame.

Lord PALMERSTON had a narrow escape this day week. The telegraph has, probably, reached the mail in time for telling something about the danger of a crisis for the Cabinet and Parliament. Three men, only three, saved both, and Turkey into the bargain. The remarkable speeches of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT on that occasion, as well as on Monday evening, against the political side of a *joint* guaranty by England and France of the interests of the Turkish loan, are worth perusal. Mr. BRIGHT paid, moreover, a very high tribute of admiration to KOSSUTH's insight and character; and the *Times* had a leader on the subject next day. If the Government had been defeated, Parliament would not be now sitting, though it is pretended in many political circles, that Lord PALMERSTON has not the QUEEN's assent for prospective dissolution. I hear it even said, that the fall of PALMERSTON would not be viewed with much regret in highest quarters, where the Peelites and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (the Vienna recruit,) are looked for as the best friends of the monarchico-conservative principle. I doubt, however, that the QUEEN could and would refuse Lord PALMERSTON the means of testing his popularity with the country.

But dissolution will not now be wanted. The Ministry breathe more freely than they did last Monday morning, the *trio* majority of Friday having caused a perfect panic in all clubs and lobbies. The consternation was so great as to call forth a curious sitting of excuses, explanations, reproaches and vindications, all about the vote on Friday evening, pregnant with so much mischief. Now it is all right again. The loan passes, through its various phases, *nemine contradicente*, and prorogation comes on smilingly.

Major REED will, however, ask a question this evening, to the effect, whether, in case of peaceable prospects, Lord PALMERSTON would call Parliament together. It is pretended by many an honorable member, that Major REED is one of the strings pulled by the Prime Minister's secret hands, whenever he wishes to accomplish some trick. But though Major REED may be a tool, too, first of all he is a fool, not only for the sake of the rhyme, but in earnest. The answer he will receive, will show what capacity he was acting in, this time.

Lord BROUGHAM has spoken on the treatment of *free negroes*, British subjects, by the State of South Carolina. Lord CLARENDON's reply held out no promise of improvement in that quarter, and thought the affair too delicate for the Government to meddle with. His Lordship is right. America's evils must be cured by nobody but America, and intervention by a foreign Power may be submitted to by a "sick man," but certainly not by a robust Jonathan. However, his Lordship might have been, one would think, a little less soft in treating that "delicate question." The cause of freedom would not have suffered by his giving some energetic expressions to his convictions respecting the abomination of Slavery. But his Lordship goes on *suaviter in modo et re*. True, that one of his friends, the High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, Sir JOHN YOUNG, is a slaveholder, and so the question is still more "delicate" for the Government; and it was curious how Lord BROUGHAM himself could not find words to brand that English proprietor of human cattle, for whose removal from office he presented a humble petition. But it seems that Slaveholders in England are, in some way or other, excusable for what in South Carolina is held up as unpardonable.

Mr. DUFFY, the Irish member, intends to resign his place and go to Australia. Who knows whether he will not raise there the flag of independence?

The Arctic Committee will, it is said, propose a reward of £5,000 to Captain McCLURE, for the discovery of the Northwest passage. The *Athenæum*, however, seems to doubt the Captain's title to that honor, and thinks that the return of the Hudson Bay Company's expedition ought to be waited for before settling the question of rewards. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's papers, if found, may—says the *Athenæum*—displace the claims.

The Committee for the Sale of Beer act has concluded its inquiry, and the report will tell in favor of the repeal of the law.

The three Recorders inquiring into the Hyde Park affairs, have examined Sir R. MAYNE. This Commander-in-Chief of Policedom appears to aim at the position of a *Maupas à l'Anglaise*. His views respecting the right of meeting and free discussions are certainly very Decembrish. His *bulletins* of the 1st of May have an air of parody of those on the 2d of December. It is fortunate that the breaking of some heads was sufficient to acquaint people with the tendency of the police as it is now. Its unconstitutional assumptions and presumptive absolutism are truly remarkable. I have no doubt that the Government was sadly vexed to have gone too far by this time, because the formation of a *political police* will now be more difficult than it would have been without the campaign in Hyde Park and this inquiry.

The King of Prussia must feel happy in having no such meddling Committees with his exertions to improve his police authority. The last improvement there, is the *Railway police*. The companies and the travelers were constantly complaining against the delays suffered from the annoyances of the passport-system. The thing is now helped. The Railway directors are to give free tickets to the police, who will send their men to travel with the passengers, and to look over their passports while the train is proceeding. Is that not a very charming prospect for tourists in Germany? To have a Policeman sitting opposite you from Cologne to Berlin, and to spend the time in giving him explanations about your aim in visiting the country, the means you dispose of, the name of the hotel you go to, &c., &c.; all this will surely not fail to render Prussia very attractive for foreigners. The scheme is, certainly, very ingenious, and I only wonder how it has not been discovered ere this. I am curious to see the next step in that direction. Perhaps it will be in placing each passenger between two *gen d'armes*, who will sit with drawn swords.

The Committee inquiring into the adulteration of food has brought to light an amount of dirt, mist, chalk, tile, tallow, poison, &c., which it will be good to examine also in America. Dr. HASSALL has done great service by these unsparing revelations.

Lord RAGLAN's funeral, at Bristol, has taken place with great pomp, and now *requiescat in pace*, a wish which the Vienna Cabinet tried to make good for all parties.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL and Sir W. MOLESWORTH, having been promoted in office, will have to be reelected this day. They have no opponents, so far as I know.

The only news of interest from the East is the revolt of the Bashi-Bazouks against the English. The good friends of the Sultan have succeeded in rendering themselves so endeared, that the Turkish robber will sell his comrade. Kill that fellow, he is an Englishman.

And now something of the Court. The Queen is, as it was stated in my former letters, expected to pay her debt of politeness to the Imperial Ally on the 18th of August. Her escort will, to all appearance, be quite formidable. Thousands of Englishmen prepare to accompany their royal lady, and to partake of the honors and pleasures of that international hospitality. The golden days, so long dreamt of by the *bourgeois* of Paris, are to come at last, for John Bull will pay them a *visit*, in the literal sense of the word. The Palace of Industry promises to pay equally, and French eloquence is hard at work to celebrate the "great events," at full length, and in encyclopedic verbs. It will be "the proudest moment" in many a stump orator's life, and the "eternal alliance" runs a great risk to be talked to death. It is quite amusing to see how much people who are told and forced to hold their tongues on the management of their own affairs, will seize upon every opportunity to talk over authorized topics. The reception of the Queen by the French, noisy, enthusiastic and splendid as it may and will be, has, however, by far not the general interest with which NAPOLEON's by the English has been looked for. VICTORIA is a "respectable lady," and would be looked upon as such, even if she were not a Queen. She has broken no oath, committed no perjury. She has never been spoken of either at home or abroad in any but the most respectful terms; and, if playfulness of humor has now and then found matters for ridicule in her courtly position and crowned attributes; if principle felt at times authorized to lay at and expose mummeries and superstitious absurdities, centred in and surrounding her Britannic Majesty the Queen; the woman, the mother, the wife in her, have always met with nothing but sincere homage to virtue in private life. Whatever ovations she may therefore receive in France, the French will not be thought blamable for showing all honor and respect to a lady of irreproachable private and public conduct, to the impersonification of popular sovereignty in a Queen, acknowledged, respected and loved by her own nation. Was this the case with NAPOLEON. Had the English not branded him, who was cursed by the French, as the worst of perjurious private and public characters? I am surely not wanted to repeat facts that are in everybody's memory, and the parallel between the merits and significance of the reception received by NAPOLEON in London and the reception to be received by VICTORIA in Paris, may easily be drawn by any one conversant with the history of modern times. The French will not commit—this is what I wished to demonstrate—as did the English, a moral breach of principle by giving a hearty welcome to their guest; *their* enthusiasm in receiving *her* will not stand like British rapture in receiving *him*—a mean apostacy in the annals of the nation.

After all, I *must* tell you that the royal visit may be put off in consequence of illness in the Queen's family. Several of her children had, and still have, the scarlatina; and, should this illness continue, the mother, I am told, will ask the Queen *to be excused from* going at the appointed time. At a "party" where the royal visit has been talked over, I heard the other evening a *mot* which sounds like an importation. "Why should the Emperor," said a lady, "obtain the first prize at his *Palis de l'Industrie?*" "Because," was the reply, "he is the foremost of *Chevaliers de Industrie*, past, present and to come." "Her ladyship" would probably have kept the riddle to herself had she but received an invitation to the first grand reception of the Countess of PERSIGNY, on Wednesday evening.

The new Ambassador of NAPOLEON promises to eclipse the splendor of Baron BRUNOW's *highly-regretted* banquets and *soirées*. And being on this subject, an extract from GEORGE SAND's *Memoirs, (from yesterday's Presse,)* will, I think, be found sufficiently interesting and *piquant* to repay the trouble of its translation. Mme. GEORGE SAND had, *in* 1835, a friend from the country staying with her in Paris. Her name is Mme. ROZANE B., and she was the wife of functionary:

"She said to me one day," writes SAND, on receiving some letters from her family at Lyons, "I am trusted with a curious commission. A very honorable family requested my friends to gain, through me, some information about the doings, in Paris, of a young man whom I know not, and whose subsistence is a matter of mystery to his very relatives. Now, I shall be hanged if I know how to begin that business. She resolved, however, upon asking him to call upon her, in order to penetrate his views and occupation by means of a talk on family affairs. I authorized her to receive him in my apartments. Having seen him, she told me that she is not wiser than before, and that she asked him to call again in order to introduce him to me. She counted upon me to make him talk more explicitly. This idea made me laugh much. If there is, under heavens, a being unable to make another confess, surely I am one. However, I could not refuse ROZANE, and I received the mysterious young man, in her presence, though she even went so far as to leave us alone for some moments, in hopes that he might distrust me less than her. I do not recollect a single word of our conversation, which turned on general topics, and I would even have been unable to remember the result of my observations respecting him, but for ROZANE's memory, who recollects the whole affair quite well. Thanks to her, I can now remember what I said to her after he was gone. 'This young man,' were my words, 'is charming. He has a very remarkable mind, and seems to me to have a conscience perfectly at rest. If he is traveling, if he frequents the world, it is not, be sure, in the capacity of a subaltern adventurer, but as a political adventurer—a conspirator. He is devoted to the fortunes of the BONAPARTES. He still believes in that star. He still believes in something belonging to this, our world. Happy man!' Well, I did not guess much amiss. That young man was M. FIALIN DE PERSIGNY."

Surely not. But I forgot to tell you another riddle, which ought to have come with that above, and which, I am sorry to say, throws out suspicion respecting the tendency of the Princess MARY, a stout supporter of the royal family's constitutional reputation. Why is—ask horrid demagogues—the Princess MARY like a town in the Crimea? Because she is *Si-vaste-a-pol!*

After this I ought to say no more; but I must, though paralyzed by such a vile attempt on royalty. In order to atone for which, I will tell you that the invalided heroes of the Crimea now at Portsmouth have been presented some more light wares from the royal shop, such as "silk pocket and neckerchiefs, *hemmed by the Queen* and the ladies of the Court." Poor needlewomen! what hard fate theirs, to be sure! I remember, by the by, that this most gracious humming-bird (atrocious!) was probably doing that work on board her new yacht, which has cost the trifling sum of 300,000 guineas. It is true that the annual grant of £1,000 to the Royal Society has this year been withdrawn, because, says Government, the war does not leave any funds at their disposal.

Hyde Park has regained its usual aspect. Last Sunday went off quietly. The beer is secured, and so the clubs have not to tremble.

ALBERT SMITH received a letter announcing the destruction of Chamouni by fire. The *Echo du Mont Blanc* has since confirmed the news—which, sad as it is, on being known to be true, was received with a very amusing sort of mistrust by almost everybody. "No, dear Mr. ALBERT SMITH," seemed people to think, "you won't take me in. I will go *to see and to enjoy your Mont Blanc, with Cha*mouni and all its appurtenances; but I won't be *fooled by a conflagration on canvas. Farceur va!*" You see how easily a man may be wronged. But *he will profit by the fire, after all. In the meantime* he will give, as I hear, a night for the benefit of the sufferers. That is right.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Departure of the Court and Cortes to the Country—State of Politics in Spain—Acts of the Legislature—Spain and the Pope—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The suspension of the Spanish Cortes, which took place on the 17th inst., you ought to consider as a consequence of the especial peculiarity of Spanish deputies, and in no manner as a measure argued in the Chamber.

The *siesta* is a national institution. In the hot months everybody gets out of Madrid to Summer, as it is called, (*veraneo*) in the provinces. The Court goes to the Escurial or La Granja, among the mountains of the Guadarama chain. The courtiers follow in part—the rest, and with them all living souls who have money enough to pay for the excursion, scatter themselves upon the sea coasts, among the mountains, at the mineral springs, or even get as far as Biarritz, near Bayonne, where the fashionables [illegible] the Empress of the French and occupy themselves in getting pretty correct ideas about the mutual forms of their acquaintances, admirers and rivals, in the surf on "that foreign shore." The waters of Biarritz are said to have a most wonderful effect, especially among the ladies, having in many instances produced a consequent augmentation of family, even when the husbands have not been able to accompany the Summer party. Other baths and watering-places dispute their claims for attention with this famous locality, and the result is that this mid-Summer's escapade, like the mid-day's *siesta*, is elevated into the rank of an institution, whose effects are felt in politics as in everything else.

For two or three weeks past the redoubtable *Cortes Constituyentes* have hardly been able to collect a quorum for the voting of any proposition, and the valiant Democrats and *advanced progresistas* who little more than a month since voted down a proposition to suspend the session till September, with a firm determination of facing the dog star and saving the country, in spite of its malign influence, have been obliged to yield to the force of circumstances, and have adjourned till the 1st of October.

The representative system in Madrid has been obliged to encounter many difficulties not enough considered in other countries, nor even in Spain itself. Formerly the shortcomings and general uselessness of the Spanish Parliament were accounted for, even by the Spaniards, by attributing them to the coercion exercised by the Government in the election of deputies, and its general corrupting influence over them after they were elected. But in the elections of the Constituent Cortes, the will of the nation has been fulfilled, and the deputies have been freely elected by the people. It would be too much to say that they have done nothing; they have voted a new constitution, released two hundred million dollars' worth of property from mortmain—held the monarchy dependent upon their vote for its existence or abolition, and voted for it by an overwhelming majority,—turned out six or eight Ministers, and put as many more in their places,—brought about a schism with the Pope,—voted unanimously that to sell Cuba would be to sell the national honor, and many more and other great and little things. Still, it is true that they have not corresponded to the hopes which were entertained of them. That the revolution which might have been of incalculable benefit to Spain, has been of very little thus far. That it has had the virtue and the force taken out of it by the very men whom it raised to power, and the very deputies whom it elected.

That it was one year since to-day strong, vigorous and terrible, and that it is to-day weak, emasculate and yielding.

I fear it must be confessed that there is something about the Spaniards of the present day little fitting them for Parliamentary labors. The lack of political education—the volubility and sparkling disposition of those from the South of Spain—their anti-Parliamentary habits—their utter lack of all ideas concerning the value or economy of time—and above all, their inconquerable tendency to personify all questions, making out of everything questions of individuals rather than of principles. These cause them to be little fit for the cool, grave and impersonal course of proceedings for the general interest so essential to the success of a legislative body.

Much invaluable time has been lost. The Cortes have not been able to find means to replenish the Treasury. The credit of the Government is worse than it has ever been, the Provinces are disturbed by Carlist bands and reactionary agitations, whilst the Capital is uneasy and dissatisfied.

A forced loan of $11,500,000 has just been imposed upon the people by the Cortes, to cover the deficit in the estimates of the current year. And it will be remembered that one of the principal causes of the rising against the Government of the Count of SAN LUIS last year, was just such a forced loan. The idea is gaining ground that another movement of the people is necessary to free Liberals from the net-work of difficulties already thrown over the lion of the revolution. There is some probability that it will take place, and if it does not, you may take it for certain that that beast is tamed. One year of ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL has done this; but as it is impossible that there should be another year of these rulers, the result after all is uncertain.

I have not known till this week, the circumstances of a terrible event which was whispered in certain circles before, but which the complete silence of the press and the extraordinary caution of the Government had succeeded in keeping a secret, or at least in such a condition of doubtfulness that I did not at first believe it. It was well known that on the evening when the Queen of Spain set out on her journey to the Escurial, there were some circumstances attending her departure which nobody could explain. According to custom in these cases, she ought to have gone to the Church of the Atocha to perform certain devotional exercises before the Virgin at that place, and which Queen ISABEL nevers omits. But she set out from the palace directly, a full hour before the time fixed, and before the military, which had been ordered to form, had arrived at their posts, she being generally an hour or two behind the time; and without going to the Church of the Atocha as was arranged, drove rapidly away leaving everybody in surprise. All the world inquired the reason of this variation in the programme of the ceremonial, but as nobody then could give anything except some vague explanations, the circumstance passed by without exciting more than this momentary attention. Now, however, it is known by certain persons with perfect clearness, that a conspiracy to assassinate the Royal family when they should visit the Atocha to take leave of that Virgin according to custom, was discovered and prevented that evening.

General O'DONNELL, Minister of War, received notice of the conspiracy, and immediately took measures to save the Queen. It is certain that a number of persons have been arrested, among whom there are four clergymen, who are said to have been chiefs in the plot, and according to all accounts, the affair was an enterprise of the Carlists. You will remember that the individual who stabbed the Queen on the 2d of February, 1852, as she was coming out of the chapel in her own palace, was also a clergyman. That attempt, you are aware, nearly proved fatal. God only knows what might have happened this time, had not the conscience of one of the rascals led him to reveal the plot; but, according to appearances, the absolute destruction of the whole Royal family was almost certain.

Monseñor FRANCHI, *the Pope's Representative* at Madrid, has already demanded and received his passports, and will leave immediately. The retirement of the Spanish Representative at Rome, Mr. PACHECO, is an immediate consequence, and you will soon have the schism complete.

The Madrid press publishes already the decision of the Spanish Government, to pay to our own $50,000—according to the terms of settlement agreed upon with Mr. PERRY, as indemnity for the damages sustained by our citizens in the affair of the detention of the *Black Warrior*.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

Progress of the Siege—Incidents at Sebastopol.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Tuesday, July 10.

This morning we were roused by a pretty heavy firing on the Redan, which, commencing at daybreak, lasted for nearly four hours. About 8 o'clock it gradually died away, and for the remainder of the day the occasional booming of the guns was heard as it has been heard daily for months. The cause of this morning's activity was that the Redan was impeding the construction of the heavy battery by which the British hope to reach the shipping, and either to destroy them or force them to leave the position which they have held with such obstinacy, and which they used with such effect on the 18th of June. It will be remembered that on that day the Russian vessels, moored in double line across the harbor, fired double broadsides on the advancing Allies, and mowed them down with more fatal effect than even the works of the Malakoff and Redan. The French, especially, suffered much from this terrible fire, which was sustained during the whole action, and General PELISSIER, though by no means a cautious commander, is understood to shrink from sending his troops to be a second time exposed to such a reception.

THE DEFENCE.

The general opinion is that no new attack on the Malakoff ought to be hazarded until the fleet is dislodged from its position, and driven into a part of the harbor where it will be inoffensive against the Allies. Of course I say nothing of the means by which this is to be effected. At present everything seems to betoken, on both sides the busy preparation for a determined attack and strenuous defence. On our part it is only the repetition of what has often been described—the ceaseless landing of shot and shell on the encumbered wharfs of Balaklava, the toil of wagons and of strings of mules along the parched and thirsty road, while the wind carries its clouds of dust before it, enveloping whole convoys, and making them invisible for minutes together, or whirling along in eddies with a spinning pillar of dust like a water-spout. The monotony of the trenches is relieved by the conviction that a few days will see the renewal of the efforts which were unsuccessful three weeks ago.

THE SAP OF THE MALAKOFF.

The French are making visible progress in their sap towards the Malakhoff. Half way between this stronghold and the Mamelon, where our allies are firmly established, a long trench is visible, which shows how far they have advanced in the interval since the last attack. The Russians have made no serious attempt to retake the latter position, although the night before last they made a little sortie, in which some sharp fighting took place, the end of it being that the Russians retired after somewhat interrupting the French works. But the enemy is, no doubt, much more actively employed in strengthening the Malakhoff itself, which he must feel to be the key of Sebastopol. Should this now celebrated hillock fall into the hands of the Allies, no ingenuity or obstinacy of defence can delay the capture of the southern side beyond a few weeks. There is every reason to believe that the Russians are day and night at work deepening the ditch and constructing abattis. A very large body of troops is constantly under arms, and every means are used to avoid a surprise like that which gave the French such easy possession of the Mamelon.

NEW RUSSIAN WORK.

But it seems to be not alone the Malakoff and Redan which the enemy is strengthening. The Russian engineers are evidently constructing works on a very large scale behind the fortifications with which we have been brought in contact. The whole harbor is alive with boats. Craft of all shapes and sizes are continually crossing and recrossing, carrying gabions, fascines, and trunks of trees for the construction of abattis, as well a provisions and ammunition. They discharge their cargoes and immediately return for fresh ones, each boat seeming to make some 12 or 14 trips a-day. The ships' boats seem all to be employed at this work, which is no doubt performed by the sailors. The large supply of wood yielded by the forests of the Crimea has been one of the chief aids to the defence of Sebastopol. Fuel for the steamers and for cookery has been obtained in abundance, and the want of coal has probably been little felt. Trees felled and brought a distance of ten or twelve miles from the strong abattis, six feet high, which is one of the chief defences of the Redan. Fascines for works have been obtained from the same quarter, and are brought in vast quantities.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.

The camp is healthy enough, and it is probable that the Summer will pass away without any of that sickness to which the nation has looked forward with such forebodings. The heat is by no means equal to what has been the general temperature of the country in former years; in fact, both here and in Turkey the Summer has been cool, and fevers and diarrhœa have prevailed to a less extent than usual. Balaklava has been, it is true, much afflicted with cholera, but the scene of its greatest ravages was the top of the harbor, where many thousand Turks lie with only a few inches of light mould between them and the air, and where the bodies are often laid bare in all their hideous ghastliness, by one of the thunder showers of the Crimea. The vessels outside the harbor are tolerably free from the disease, and since the crowd of transports which lay touching one another in the narrow and land-locked port has been somewhat thinned, the place may said to have become tolerably healthy. If a low and sultry village like Balaklava be free from disease in the middle of July, there is little cause for melancholy forebodings as to the health of troops encamped on a lofty plateau, exposed to every breeze that blows, and far removed from a too prolific vegetation. Last year the seeds of cholera and fever were brought to life by encampments in wooded Bulgarian valleys, in the vicinity of fetid morasses, or within the limits of a crowded and filthy seaport. The disease thus engendered was brought by the two armies to the Crimea, where privations and fatigue caused it to extend its ravages far beyond the season at which they generally cease. Before Sebastopol the Allies are encamped on a spot where no deleterious emanations can reach them, except those engendered by the necessary impurities of the camp, and these, through the care taken in burning or burying all offensive matter, have as yet had little effect on the health of the troops. As for the fever, the usual season for it is June, and this month is now past without any unusual sickness in the camp. It is therefore to be hoped that the Autumn will pass away without any serious calamity. As to the dangers to be dreaded from Winter, they are in the hand of man, who can avert them by proper care and forethought.

DEATHS OF OFFICERS.

JULY 11.—To-day heavy shelling from the Redan. Lieutenant MONSELL, 39th Regiment, was killed in the trenches. The French are fast completing their battery at the Ouvrages Blancs. I have to relate the melancholy deaths of two gentlemen connected with the Commander-in-Chief. One is Colonel VICO, French Commissioner at the head-quarters of the British Army, and holding the same situation which General ROSE holds with General PELISSIER. The death of Colonel VICO was caused by cholera, which has struck down so many of the notables of the camp within the last few weeks. Mr. CALVERT, a gentleman well acquainted with the Russian language, and employed as interpreter and confidential agent to the Commander-in-Chief, is also dead. People are beginning to fear that the pretty little farmhouse where Lord RAGLAN established himself on his arrival before Sebastopol must be placed on a spot more than usually subject to malific influences. Certainly, fatal cases of disease have followed one another with a rapidity unknown in other parts of the camp, and the impression which might be made on the minds of the people at home by the deaths of several distinguished officers in succession would convey too unfavorable an idea of the state of the army in general.

MINOR TROUBLES—FLIES.

Though delivered by the progress of the siege from Russian sorties, we are exposed to the attacks of other enemies, as unceasingly troublesome, if not as dangerous. Every nook and cranny is infested by flies in millions, which give one no rest by day, and little by night. Within the last week the thing has almost assumed the dimensions of a plague. Situated as I am in the delightful vicinity of several hundred commissariat mules, and a varied assortment of empty sugar barrels and receptacles for beef and pork, it is possible I may have more than my share of these pertinacious insects, which hover on every side in clouds, and settle on the most irritable parts of the face, without giving a moment's relaxation. Like the Harpies, they literally "dispute the viands," such as they are, on which we regale, a morsel in its passage to the mouth being generally settled upon by two or more of the insects, which require to be vigorously shaken before they will let go their hold. To remove them from a glass of any liquid before tasting it, it is necessary to introduce three fingers and draw them from the vessel, on the principle of "dragging," as practised by the Humane Society. The only way to be at rest is to sit in a thorough draught, which, when surrounded by papers, is a somewhat troublesome position. On entering a hut after a few moments' absence, they rise in a dense cloud, with deafening buzz, from every object. Irritable sufferers pursue them desperately with towels, laying about on every side; others try to carry on a more scientific warfare, by burning old newspapers after closing every aperture; but it is useless—in five minutes the place is full with a new and more hungry swarm. The only respite is at night, when the invaders retire to rest on the ceiling in enormous black patches; but even then a candle brought in rouses them to all the playfulness of noon. Seriously, they are an unexpected and most troublesome visitation, and are especially irritating to the poor sick fellows in the hospital marquees, whom they prevent from getting any rest the live-long day, and keep in a constant state of nervous restlessness. For the next three months we must be content to suffer all they can inflict, unless the rains of September rid us of them.

PROSPECTS OF THE SIEGE.

JUNE 12.—Nothing new to-day. The French

and Turks have finally returned from their reconnaissance, and the country about Baidar is again in the hands of the Cossacks. The quantity of cattle driven in by them is very great. The beasts, though not of the large size we are accustomed to in England, are finer and better fed than those obtained in Asia Minor; at least as we see them after a voyage across the Black Sea. An attack on the Russian position is considered all but hopeless. Nature seems as if she had constructed the plateau they occupy as a vast defensible position, which 30,000 men may hold against four times their number. Of the reduction of Sebastopol proper before the Winter I have no kind of doubt. That the Russians will hold out with all the obstinacy of their character, even after the destruction of their ships and the capture of the Malakoff, may be expected; but the possession of a new position, commanding the harbor and the bridge of boats which crosses it, must eventually cause the enemy to retreat. The Russian generals, though brave and determined on an obstinate defence, may fairly receive credit for the possession of prudence and forethought. As long as a place can be held with a chance of success, or even of damaging the enemy, they will hold it; but all their proceedings give reason to believe that they will not allow their troops to be put to pieces merely for the credit of having made a desperate resistance, and held without advantage, for a short time longer an untenable position. When they see that their retreat is seriously endangered, it is not improbable that they will altogether abandon the southern side, which they can hardly hope to hold should the Allies be able to command the harbor. They, no doubt, count at least on being able to prolong their resistance until the Winter sets in; if that be impossible, they will most likely withdraw to the northern side, which it may be impracticable to lay siege to before the Spring of 1856. What may be done during that time to strengthen the works we may judge from the industry and skill with which they have labored in the defence of Sebastopol proper.

PROVISIONING THE TROOPS.

Some persons go so far as to prophesy for the army as great an irregularity in provisioning as was the case during the past calamitous Winter; but the very fact that these dangers are foreseen and discussed is a warrant that they will not recur. At any rate the crushing burden of overwork will not press on our men, for we have the French on all sides of us to take part of the labor of the trenches. A singular fact, elicited by Sir J. MACNEIL, but known to all acquainted with the army, is, that during the Winter every man cooked his own food. The cold and weary soldier, creeping back from the trenches, found his junk of salt meat, which he must light a fire to cook, often with wet wood, probably the work of more than an hour. The consequence was, that he often devoured the food in its raw state, or contented himself merely with rum and biscuit. A better system has begun to prevail with regard to cooking, which, it is to be hoped, will be developed and perfected before the return of inclement weather.

THE MALAKOFF.

JULY 13.—Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. It has been blowing a gale for the last twenty-four hours, and the wind bore the sound of the heavy guns towards us, so that the very ground shook. I am sorry to say that the battery which the French have constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been *knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort.* A colonel and about thirty officers and men were put *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the Allies advance to the actual defence of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which nine months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White Works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days.

SEA-BATHING AT THE TURKISH CAMP.

Notwithstanding the abruptness of the cliffs towards the sea, there is a small strip of beach just there, so that even the opportunity for sea-bathing is not wanting; but for all those who cannot swim it is rather a dangerous temptation, for after a few yards the beach ceases quite suddenly, as if the cliffs, interrupted for a short distance by the beach, were continued again under the sea. When the Turks retired the other day from Baidar some troops were left at this point. Some of them asked for permission to bathe, which was granted. One of those who could not swim went beyond his depth, and was sinking; his comrade, who could swim, sprang in after him, and, foolishly enough, gave him one of his hands to seize hold of; the consequence was that he was unable to do anything, and both were on the point of being drowned when two others came to their rescue, and dragged them out by means of ropes which they had fortunately brought down with them. But the most remarkable part of the business was the manner in which the Turkish doctor tried to revive the man who had fallen in first, and who was unconscious. He gave orders to turn him upside down and keep his legs in the air, which would very likely have finished the poor man. Fortunately, the commanding officer interfered, so the man, instead of being turned upside down, was rolled along the ground, which, somehow or other, did revive him.

FRENCH FASHIONS FOR THE TURKS.

It is a pity that all the surgeons sent out from England are employed in the hospitals at Varna, Eupatoria, and Balaklava, and none have been attached to the army which is in the field, for there they are most wanted. But if we have no English surgeons at present in the camp except Dr. FULLER, attached to head-quarters, we have ambulance mules, with chairs and beds in the French fashion. It is the first time Turkish soldiers have seen anything like them, and of course, they have not the slightest idea of using them. The other day, when the Turks came back from Baidar, I saw some sick conveyed on this newly-adopted ambulance. Those who were placed on the chairs were all right, but the greater part of those who were transported on these portable beds were shockingly ill-treated through the ignorance of the soldiers. Only very few of these latter seem to have known how to stretch these beds, so that they were only half opened, and the poor fellows were crouched down, with their knees touching their chins, in a space of about two feet square. At every false step which the mule made they were knocked against the iron framework and in danger of being thrown out.

The Turkish army certainly did want ambulances, but why not adopt something which was familiar to those who were to handle these ambulances? All over the East women as well as children and sick travel in the *tahtravan*, a kind of litter carried by mules or camels. Why could we not have adopted something of this kind? Two mules would have in this way just as well carried four men as now. This would have formed a far more comfortable bed for sick or wounded men, and the Turks, who are familiar with it, would have known how to use it; while in the management of these French ambulances they are about as expert as a European may be who eats rice for the first time with chopsticks, or a Turk who, having eaten during his whole life with his fingers, handles for the first time a knife and fork.

From the Correspondent of the Daily News.

FLIGHT OF A SHELL.

JULY 7.—About 6 o'clock last evening a shell was observed to fall into one of the large three-decker line-of-battle ships lying in the roadstead, off the entrance to the south, or Admiralty, harbor. The shell appeared to be a large size, and had evidently fallen through the upper deck. The event produced instant confusion. Several boats were seen to be lowered, and almost at the same moment that this movement attracted attention, dense volumes of white smoke rolled out at the stern-ports, and out of some of the side-ports of the lower deck. This smoke continued to be evolved for upwards of ten minutes, and it began to be surmised that the ship was on fire. The smoke gradually cleared, however, and no trace of injury remained to be seen. The shell had been thrown from a French battery near Quarantine Bay.

AN OFFICER SHOT.

Major HARRISON, of the 63d Regiment, was shot this evening while on his way to do duty as field officer of the trenches in the left attack. He was just entering the battery with the troops, Colonel LINDESAY, of the same regiment, being by his side, when a chance shot struck him in the side, and inflicted a mortal wound. He had lately rejoined from leave of absence to England. His death is much regretted in the regiment.

NARROW ESCAPE.

JULY 8.—Lieut. GERALD GRAHAM, of the Royal Engineers, had a narrow escape last evening. He was on duty in the left attack. Some Sappers having reported to him that the fire was so hot against a certain position where a working party had been posted as to have led them to withdraw the men for a time, Lieutenant GRAHAM went himself to inspect the place. He had no sooner arrived there, accompanied by one Sapper, than a shot struck the ground in front of him, scattering the loose stones with great force. Several of these fragments struck Lieutenant GRAHAM in the face, and one piece inflicted a severe wound near one of his eyes. It was thought at first, that the sight of this eye was destroyed; this has happily turned out not to be the case. It is stated that this is the only officer of engineers, remaining with the army who accompanied it on its first arrival in Bulgaria, and who up to the accident just mentioned had escaped without injury or serious illness.

THE RUSSIAN FIRE.

The fire from the Russian batteries was kept up all night with great determination. They employed, as usual, fire balls to discover the position of our working parties, against whom the fire was chiefly directed. Large quantities of grape as well as shell were used. Our works are, however, progressing very satisfactorily. The ordinary amount of fire only has been maintained during the day-time. The temperature has been high, but it has been tempered by a pleasant breeze. Several convoys of wagons were observed to come to the north side. They all appeared to be conveying fascines and gabions, chiefly the latter.

THE FIRE ON THE REDAN—RUSSIAN DODGING.

JULY 10.—A powerful fire was opened against the Redan at 3 A. M. this morning, from both the left and right British attacks, and was continued about nine hours. The Redan answered quickly and vigorously. Our practice was most excellent. Three of the most powerful mortars in the Green-hill attack were constantly discharged together, and the effect produced by the shells falling within the Redan at short distances from each other was strongly marked. They reached the ground almost at the same instant, and clouds of dust rose after their explosion. Frequently the shot from the Frenchmen's-hill batteries were noticed to pass right through the embrasures of the Redan, plowing up the cheeks of the openings as they passed along. Yet it is doubtful whether much damage was done to the enemy's guns. Often when our artillerymen had supposed that certain guns, from their continued silence, had been knocked over, these guns would suddenly appear in their embrasures, and open fire. Even late in the evening, after the fire had been renewed in the afternoon against the Redan, the guns appeared able to reply whenever it suited the purpose of the enemy that they should do so. It is fully evident that the enemy possesses some means of speedily drawing the guns away from the embrasures and placing them under safe cover, where they can be loaded and kept ready for use, and afterwards of speedily replacing them in the embrasures. What kind of "blindage" is used cannot be distinguished. After a gun from the Redan had been fired the space in the embrasure was often observed to become vacant, and only reoccupied just before another discharge took place.

EXECUTION OF A FRENCH SOLDIER.

The execution of a French soldier took place this afternoon in the plain of Balaklava. The unhappy criminal belonged to the 73d Regiment of the line. He had stabbed the captain of his company, and caused his death. The law of retaliation was executed with the characteristic promptness which exists in the French army. He was conveyed in an artillery wagon to the spot where his life was to pay forfeit for the act he had committed, and was attended by a priest. Three sides of a hollow square were formed; the whole of the 73d Regiment, and one company from every other regiment in the plain, being present. The fourth side was occupied by the culprit. He knelt down, and his eyes were bandaged. His hands had been previously secured behind him. After a few words from the priest, a crucifix was presented to him, and he kissed it. The priest then kissed the soldier on the forehead and left him. Only a few moments of suspense followed. A firing party of twelve men had been drawn up in front of the prisoner. Ten of these men were to fire; the shots of two were reserved in case of the execution being incomplete. This proved to be a prudent precaution. The order to fire was made in silence—signalled by a movement of the sword of the officer in command of the firing party. At the first wave of the blade the arms were "carried," at the second they were brought to the "present," at the third the shots were discharged. There were a few quivering movements, and the soldier fell forward. A surgeon advanced and found life not quite extinct, but one of the two men left in reserve being ordered forward, speedily concluded the tragedy.

A MURDEROUS MISTAKE.

After the affair of the 18th, I may remark, our artillerymen in the twenty-one gun and other neighboring batteries had received orders to train their guns at night on the approaches to the Quarries on the one hand, and on the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff on the other—in this last case without the smallest arrangement for signals with the French. Accordingly, on Sunday night, when *a strong force of French deployed out from the Mamelon* to support those who were already engaged in repelling the enemy, our twenty-one gun battery *opened fire on them*, and kept it up most effectively till a breathless messenger arrived to give notice of the murderous mistake. The well-timed blunder, I learn, afforded the enemy most valuable aid, and had it been much longer continued would have resulted in the repulse of our allies and the destruction of their hard-worked sap. That such an error could arise is about equally the fault of ourselves and the sufferers; for the arrangement of some system of signals to distinguish a friendly from a hostile party on ground which it was mutually understood that our guns should be prepared to play at night seems so much a matter of course, that the rawest recruit that ever joined a marching regiment would have thought of it as a first step in the plan. With such generalship what armies could succeed?

PROSPECT OF TAKING THE MALAKOFF TOWER.

Our engineers say that with the advantages of position lately gained, and the regular approaches now in progress, whatever the nature of the defensive works, their destruction will be easily effected, and the capture of the hill ensured; but those who remember the aspect of this same hill at the end of September, 1854, when its only defence was a tall isolated white tower, and who recall how lightly were regarded the labors of the busy swarm of Russians as they built without interruption the earth batteries which have hitherto proved so persistent and destructive, may be permitted to doubt the facility talked of. No one doubts that this important position is to be, and will be, taken; but as far as appearances can be depended upon, notwithstanding an acknowledged superiority of fire and other advantages, this will not be accomplished without a severe struggle and further sacrifice.

Alarming Position of Austria—Danger of all Germany Joining Russia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 23.—There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this moment occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna Conferences the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy *to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France.* For the last *fortnight much progress has been made*, but particularly within the last six or eight days the results to a certain extent are more and more observable. At St. Petersburg, where the Austrian Ambassador, and indeed all Austrian subjects, had been treated with more than *hauteur* ever since the treaty of the 2d of December, a marked change has taken place. At the Court, and in the general society of the Russian capital, the Austrians are treated with the utmost urbanity, and are the objects of the most delicate attention. Wherever they show themselves they are received with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stank in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as *la Sainte Russie* itself could be. The order appears to have gone forth, and in truth is obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that Government over to the interests of the Czar.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS are held up by Russia as martyrs to the truth. Russia protests solemnly to Austria, who I fear lends her too ready an ear, that she is still disposed to forget and forgive; that she still accepts the *principle* of the four guarantees, and will accept it under any circumstances of success or disaster, under any eventualities of the war, and that this declaration she will repeat even on the ruins of Sebastopol; and she calls on Austria in the most solemn manner to aid her by her moral influence, and not to abandon her in such a cause. Austria seems not insensible to this appeal, and I believe it has been intimated on her part that, after all, what Russia demands is not too unreasonable. It is again stated that if France and England will accept the *principle* of the guarantees, Austria pledges herself, in the event of Russia refusing, to openly proclaim her adherence to those Powers, and to resist the presence of a single Russian soldier on any part of the Ottoman territory in Europe. What she will do in case of a contrary result she does not, I believe, say; but from her tone and manner it may be conjectured. It is her facility of belief in the assurances of Russia, and her occasional disposition to look favorably on her cause, that occasion the anxiety I have alluded to. The young Emperor is at heart with us, but his *entourage* is malignant, and, what is worse, is influential. His Majesty shows symptoms of the incurable malady under which the King of Prussia has so long labored; he is vacillating and uncertain, and the more his weakness is manifest the more daring are his courtiers. M. DE BRUCK is with us—so is M. BACH, and perhaps M. DE BUOL; but the Russian party may become too strong for them, and, if the present Austrian Ministry were upset, it requires no very acute intelligence to guess who would be their successors. Austria failing us, we should have all Germany Russianized. I believe the danger is known to the English Government, but I do not think that much importance is attached by them to it, and I am not quite sure that even the prospect of Germany detached from us appals the stout heart of Lord CLARENDON. We all know the insidious policy of Russia, and it may be useful to call attention to the object to which it is at this moment addressed.

The Russian Defence.

From the London Times.

It clearly appears that on the 18th, as in all the preceding instances, the Russians succeeded after the bombardment in reëstablishing the line of defence of Sebastopol in its primitive state, and, though it is not denied that the works were severely damaged by the fire of the besiegers, means have constantly been found to repair the lines, and to construct new batteries, even under a heavy fire. This is one of the principal circumstances which distinguish the siege of Sebastopol from all other sieges in history, and which show the uncommon skill with which the Russian engineers avail themselves of the new system of fortification they have created, while the Russian troops display equal energy in the execution of these plans. Sebastopol may be said to be defended as much by the spade as by the sword, and repeated experience has now shown that in works of this nature the utmost damage caused by a bombardment from siege trains even of unexampled magnitude and power *may be repaired within a few hours by an active and resolute garrison.* That, of course, is a peculiar advantage which works revetted with masonry never can possess, and the contrast which has lately been drawn by a writer in the Edinburg *Review* between the speedy fall of the towers of Bomarsund and the protracted resistance of the earthworks of Silistria and Sebastopol is a most instructive lesson in the art of defence. To render the bombardment of Sebastopol of any use at all as a preliminary to the assault of the place, it must be followed instantly by the attacking columns, for the interval of a single night has on more than one occasion sufficed to counterbalance the effect of one of these gigantic operations.

Russian Intrigues in Austria—Hostility of the German Powers to the Allies.

From the London Daily News.

A few days after the close of the Conferences at Vienna, Count BUOL transmitted an account of the whole proceedings to Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. The attention of Count ESTERHAZY was called, at the same time, to the new obligations which the change of circumstances imposed upon Austria. He was also instructed to communicate the dispatches to Count NESSELRODE; and, if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This attention on the part of Count BUOL was responded to by Count NESSELRODE in a note, dated the 5th of July, addressed to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with orders to communicate it to the Austrian Minister. These orders were carried into execution in a conference which took place between Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Count BUOL on the 12th of July. In Count NESSELRODE's note he expresses *the most unbounded and unqualified approbation of the course pursued by* Count BUOL *throughout the Conferences.* The last proposals of Count BUOL are declared to be such as Russia would have accepted with one or two unessential modifications. Count NESSELRODE complains bitterly of the refusal of the Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers to proceed to the discussion of the fourth point before the third had been finally adjusted; and declares that this article, which would have placed the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the European Powers, was the most essential of all. More important, however, than any part of Count NESSELRODE's note yet adverted to, are two passages to which we now invite attention. The first declares that *Russia views with satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria.* And Count NESSELRODE protests that so far from Russia's wishing to engage in a war against Austria, the *armies of Russia are now, as formerly, at the service of Austria.* The subtle Cabinet of St. Petersburg has the Austrian Government in its toils. The continued occupation of the Principalities is guaranteed by Russia to Austria; the Eastern question is placed on a new basis (the protection of the Christian races in Turkey,) in order to afford Austria a pretext for changing sides; and the support of Russian armies is promised to Austria.

In the meantime, Prussia has not been idle. On the 5th of July a note from the Prussian Minister was communicated to Count BUOL. This document contains some unmeaning promises as to what Prussia would do in the event of Russia's invading the Principalities or threatening Germany. The value of these promises may be judged by the circumstance that Count NESSELRODE's note declaring the satisfaction of Russia at seeing the Principalities occupied by Austria is also dated the 5th of July. No reasonable man can doubt that the terms of the Prussian and Russian notes were concerted between the two Courts. The real meaning of the Prussian note is to be sought in a sentence in which M. MANTEUFFEL recommends that Austria and Prussia should rest satisfied with expressing, in general terms, their approbation of each other's past policy, without entering into awkward explanations. And, according to M. SILVESTRE DE SACY, this reapproximation of Austria and Prussia has already ripened into an *entente cordiale.* The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna have opened communications with those of Dresden, Munich and Stuttgard (the *coryphæi* of the Bamberg Conference,) and obtained their assent to the bases of a joint proposal to be submitted to the Diet at Frankfort. The object of this proposal is to persuade the Diet to declare: That its thanks are due to Austria for her persevering efforts to restore peace; that there is no necessity for enlarging the engagements which the Germanic States contracted towards each other on the 24th of July, and the 9th of December, 1854; and that "with a view to the reëstablishment of peace, and in order to maintain and strengthen the union of Germany, it is necessary that the Germanic Confederation, while persisting in its attitude of reserve, maintain provisionally the federal contingents on the war footing agreed to on the 8th of February, 1855." This last article is a scarcely concealed menace to France and England. Russia has told Austria that she is welcome to keep the Principalities, and has offered her the support of Russian armies; Austria and Prussia invite the Federal Diet to declare that it will keep its armies on a war footing, with a view to enforce the return of peace.

And these are the fruits of the "bated voice and whispering humbleness" with which the Plenipotentiaries of France and England spoke at the Vienna Conferences. A storm is gathering in the North, and it threatens to break over France and England. The only way to avert the danger is for France and England to forestall the conspirators. The plot is not yet ripe for execution, and it never will be if Russia is stricken down before it can be fully matured.

The Western Powers and the Four Points.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

I mentioned a few days ago that there was no foundation for the statement that a circular dispatch had been addressed by the French Government to its diplomatic agents in Germany, announcing that France and England do not consider themselves bound any longer by the treaty of December, or the four points of guarantee, in consequence of the rupture of the conferences of Vienna. This has been since confirmed to me on authority. No such dispatch has been issued. It is true that what passed at those conferences is regarded as *non avenu*—as having never occurred by reason of their rupture; but the guarantees hold good, and are still regarded as the bases of future negotiations whenever the time may come to renew them. They are still maintained by the Allied Governments, but as the *minimum* of what they propose. Their application has been rejected by Russia, and the extent to which their future application may reach will depend on the eventualities of the war.

Affairs in Italy—Disturbed State of the Country.

TURIN, Friday, July 20, 1855.

From all parts of Italy the news is unsatisfactory. Mazzinian plots and agents are reported to have been discovered in several places about the same time, from which it is supposed that a simultaneous movement was contemplated. In Piedmont the Government has taken every precaution to prevent conspiracies being put into execution against neighboring countries from its territory, but the plotting and conspiracy, even against itself, it is impossible to suppress wholly. In most States of Italy the feeling of these conspirators is Republican and Mazzinian, but in the Kingdom of Naples great fears are entertained by the Government of a politico-military insurrection. Many squabbles have occurred lately in Naples between the military and police authorities; and, as the latter did not hesitate to have recourse to all sorts of secret and dirty acts, they generally gained their object; but this has created much ill-feeling, and the Government, foreseeing the danger, has recourse, as usual, to the Lazzaroni, to whom arms and honors are distributed, and their religious feelings appealed to.

Several military officers had been arrested at Naples, in the midst of their functions, and wearing their uniform, and therefore it is not surprising that a very hostile feeling to Government exists throughout the service.

The enthusiasm and curiosity of the people on everything connected with the Eastern question are most intense, and it is in vain that the police exerts itself to deceive the public by all its energies and by spreading false reports. Not only are foreign journals in general prohibited, but the official papers of Tuscany, Milan and Rome, and the *Civilta Cattolica* (the Jesuit organ) are only admitted to a favored few. News favorable to Russia is forthwith printed, while that in favor of the Allies is either suppressed or published some time afterwards with modifications. Thus the news of the Allies' failure on the Malakoff Tower was published immediately, though the details of the taking of the Mamelon Vert have never been reported in the official paper.

Sea of Azoff—Destruction of the Bridge of Boats.

A dispatch from Capt. HEWETT, of the British ship *Beagle*, announces that he had sent his boats to examine the communication between the town of Genitchisk and Arabat Spit, and found it to be by means of a ferry of two large flats and hawsers. Both the hawsers were cut and the flats turned adrift by the ship's boats on July 3. A body of Russian troops came to the beach and opened a fire of musketry at about eighty yards, but without effect, while the ships and boats fired grape on the exposed troops and inflicted much loss.

The Russians are fortifying the Spit of Arabat.

Since the bombardment of Taganrog measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun boats established on the river. There is also a strong body of Cossacks and other troops, under the orders of Gen. BAGOVERT, collected near Nicolaieff. Strong fortifications are being erected at Rostoff, and the channel of the Don is obstructed.

ASIA.

The Siege of Kars.

In the British House of Lords the Earl of CLARENDON, on 23d ult., gave some information as to the position of affairs in Asia Minor. On the 23d of June the Russians made advances on Kars; got within fire of the batteries and were repelled. Notwithstanding the sufferings of the Turkish army last Winter, the garrison now showed no symptoms of demoralization. On the contrary, the citizens had requested to be supplied with arms to aid in the defence, and Col. WILLIAMS had assured the British Government that there was no apprehension of Kars being taken by a *coup-de-main.* It would be the duty of the Turkish Government to take measures for the relief of the place. At the date above referred to, June 23, there was a very considerable Russian force between Kars and Erzeroum, which advanced and destroyed some granaries and stores of corn. After the Russians failed in their demonstration against the city, they (the Russians,) sent for some heavy guns, but a succession of wet weather prevented their being brought up.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Preparations for a Campaign on the Danube.

A letter from Silistria of the 11th states that ISMAEL PACHA announced to his troops the approaching opening of a campaign in Bessarabia. Turkish reinforcement continue to be sent to the fortified places on the lower Danube, and the force now quartered from Shumla to Babadagh is called 45,000 men. The Russians do not appear to fear any attack in the Dobrudscha. Preparations were making at Varna for the expected arrival of a French and English force, early in August. The English are collecting large supplies at Sinope.

War Items.

Col. DESUSLEAU DE MALROY is appointed French Commissioner at the English head-quarters, and Capt. TALLYRAND PERIGORD at the Piedmontese.

The uniform of the British Foreign Legion is, for the light infantry—black, similar to that of the Brunswickers; for the infantry—a dark green tunic with light green collar, dark pants and black cap with blue tuft. All are to be armed with the Minié rifle, and the officers wear no distinctive ornaments excepting swords and belts.

A French steamer had been sent to Malta for troops to aid the Bey of Tripoli. The insurrection in that province had assumed a serious magnitude. Two thousand Turks were defeated by the insurgent Arabs.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE and OMAR PACHA were at Constantinople,—the former in search of evidence to justify himself; the latter, it is said, to tender his resignation.

A floating battery, named the Devastation, launched at Cherbourg last Spring, is now ready to sail for the Baltic. This battery steams 4½ knots an hour at its greatest speed, and draws only 7½ feet of water.

Revolt of Bashi-Bazouks.

The Bashi-Bazouks have been again behaving badly. A party of them, (in English pay, under Gen. BEATSON,) mutinied in the town of Dardanelles, pillaged the place, and committed murder, violation, and all sorts of excesses. Two French frigates fired on the scoundrels, on which they left the town and dispersed themselves over the country. Troops have gone in pursuit.

ENGLAND.

Narrow Escape of the Ministry—The Turkish Loan—Lord John Russell's Instructions—Funeral of the late Lord Raglan, &c., &c.

Our Liverpool correspondent was enabled to transmit by the *Asia*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., copies of the London *Times* of that day, containing a totally unlooked-for attempt of the Opposition in Parliament to unseat the Government on the motion to guarantee the Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling. An attempt in the Ministry saved themselves by a majority of only three.

Since then there has been further discussion on the matter, but without pressing to a division, and on Tuesday, the 24th, the bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 26th.

Beyond a fruitless discussion on the Limited Liability bill, the proceedings in Parliament had been without interest. Both Houses will adjourn about the 16th of August.

An extract from the instructions given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL for his guidance at the Vienna Conference, has been laid before Parliament, but no discussion has ensued thereon.

The obsequies of the late Lord RAGLAN were performed with every mark of respect by the citizens of Bristol and the crowd of strangers who were attracted to that city to witness the ceremonial. The body of the deceased Marshal was landed from the *Caradoc* ship-of-war, and amid the firing of cannon, the tolling of bells and beat of muffled drums, was borne to the tomb at Badmington, the burial place of the family of the SOMERSETS.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held this year its annual exposition at Carlisle.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Arctic Expedition has resolved to grant £10,000 to Capt. McCLURE and his crew for discovery of the north-west passage.

The Earl of ANTRIM is dead. He is succeeded by his brother, Hon. MARK KERR, a captain in the navy.

The Parliamentary Committee on the subject of decimal coinage is composed of Lord MONTEAGLE, (Spring Rice,) Lord OVERSTONE, (a Capitalist,) and Mr. HUBBARD, (ex-Governor of the Bank of England.)

No report has yet been received from the commanders of the British naval squadron in the Pacific, with reference to the search after deposits of guano within the bounds of that station.

Another gross act of favoritism is exciting disgust—but not astonishment. Lord GEO. PAGET, whose services consist in four months' Summer residence in the Crimea and the remainder on leave in England, has been given the "good service" pension; also, the Order of the Bath, and the command of the light cavalry division, over the heads of his senior officers who have served with distinction during the whole campaign. Lord GEORGE came to England with the avowed intention of "selling out." The Queen herself told him it would excite comment to leave the army at the present moment, and so—if he would return to the Crimea—things could be made pleasant.

ISRAEL D. ANDREWS is formally "approved" Consul-General in the British North American Provinces for the United States.

FRANCE.

The Loan—The Empress—Queen Victoria—The Suppressed Pamphlet, &c.

Letters from Paris anticipate that the applications for the new French loan of 750,000,000 francs will reach 2,500,000,000 *francs.*

M. VATTEMARE has written to the *Moniteur* in laudation of the American department of the Exposition.

The Emperor has gone to the Pyrenees to escort the Empress to Paris.

Although the State funds set apart for the celebration of the 15th of August are to be devoted to the relief of widows and orphans of the war, *fêtes* will nevertheless take place, and the expense will be defrayed by the Municipal Council.

Queen VICTORIA is expected in Paris on the 17th of August. She will make her entrance by the Strasburg Railway and the Boulevard de Strasburg, arrangements having been made to allow the train to pass from the Northern to the Strasburg line, as the more eligible entrance.

It is now discovered that the author of the celebrated War-pamphlet, attributed to Prince NAPOLEON is really no other than M. MIEROSLAWSKI, who figured in the Polish, Baden, and Sicilian insurrections.

Five hundred Russian prisoners have sailed from Toulon to be exchanged at Odessa.

The widow of NAPOLEON the First's brother LUCIEN, (the Princess ALEXANDRINE LAURENCE DE BLESCAMP,) has just died, aged 77.

GERMANY.

Resignation of the Hanoverian Ministry.

All the Hanoverian Cabinet, with the exception of the Minister of War, have resigned. The new Cabinet is thus formed: Count KIELMANSEGGE, Minister of Finance; Count PLATEN HALLERMUND, Foreign Affairs; VON BORRIES, Interior; VON DER DECKEN, Justice; VON BOTHMER, Instruction and Religion. The King will preside.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia has issued another lengthy diplomatic document, defending its position of neutrality.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase forbids Jews to purchase lands or to settle as agriculturists in the Governments of Tchernigoff and Poltawa. It is reported that the local boards of administration in Poland are to be dissolved, and will be henceforth directed from St. Petersburg. Polish political offenders are to be tried by martial law.

Letters from Russia speak of the Czar's ceaseless energy in the management of the war, but make no allusion to his rumored ill-health.

Marshal PASKIEWITCH is said to have asked leave to resign.

SWITZERLAND.

The following letter gives news of a disastrous conflagration at the little village of Chamouni under Mont Blanc:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—Chamouni, so severely visited only three years ago by a wasting inundation, has again fallen a prey to a most severe calamity. A fire broke out soon after 3 o'clock this morning, and has completely laid in ruins the half of the village. The Hotel la Couronne is entirely burnt down, and the Hotel de Londres et d'Angleterre is very much injured. Most of the houses destroyed by the fire belong to the poorer inhabitants.

To describe the scene of last night would be impossible; the village seemed a mass of fire, the column of flame and smoke rising towards heaven and the crash of each succeeding roof, as it fell in, were truly awful. Thanks to God, no lives have been lost, but many accidents have happened and much property is destroyed. All the travelers flocked to the Hotel Royal. The Hotel L'Union was rendered uninhabitable through the water that was poured upon it. A subscription was immediately opened on behalf of the sufferers, and the English Chaplain residing here during the season, as well as the British Consul at Geneva, will thankfully receive any contributions.

By your powerful aid England may lend a helping hand in this hour of need to the poor sufferers of this beautiful place, which so many of our countrymen have come to admire.

We are thankful to say the fire has now been got under, and we trust that all danger of its spreading further is now past.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
Rev. E. C. FERRYMAN,
H. V. MALAN, M.A., M.D.

CHAMOUNI, July 20, 1855.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

JULY 25, PELISSIER telegraphs after a brisk canonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight, on the left of the little Redan. As we are now close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionades. The Russians were promptly received, and were repulsed, leaving some wounded and eight dead; the darkness enabled them to carry off the others. Gen. BISSON was on duty in the trenches.

It is rumored in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea Squadron are not for an attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol, with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while a simultaneous attack is made from the land.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28.

FRANKFORT, Thursday.—To-day the Federal Diet accepted the Austrian proposition as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

HELIGOLAND, Friday.—The immediate construction of a citadel has been resolved upon, and the plans and estimates have been sent to London.

The Baltic.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The *Lightning* has arrived from the fleet, and reports that reinforcements had reached the fleet. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

ASIA.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

ERZEROUM, July 3—Yenikeni, a village, distant about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division, composed of 4 battalions of infantry, and 3,500 Cossacks, 6 regiments of cavalry and 18 pieces of artillery. The whole force is about 12,000 men. The Turkish army is, in a manner, blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yenikeni, to march on Erzeroum.

The Sea of Azoff.

Prince LEBANOFF ROSTOVSKY writes from Genitschi that on the 27th ult. nine steamers came in sight of that place, and the next day a screw steamer and gun-boat approached and opened fire on a convoy of salt wagons, several of which were burnt. From the 28th of June to the 2d of July, he says the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitschi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farms to a distance of eight versts. On the 5th of July the squadron left. The Prince says the Genitschi detachment has since been reinforced, and the bridge of Tchongab protected by new fortifications. He further mentions the visit of an enemy's steamer to Fenoshy, near Berdiansk. A cannonade was kept up for four hours and a half, and the Russians had one officer and six men wounded. Seventeen houses and a church were injured. The vessel had been joined by four other steamers on the 25th ult., when the report left.

An Italian Legion.

The London *United Service Gazette* announces the intention of the Government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Novara, where the head-quarters will be stationed under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Colonel St. MANNERS PERCY, and the officers are to be Italian and British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

Lieut. the Hon. E. FITZCLARENCE died on the 28th of wounds received in the attack on the 18th of June. He was the youngest son of the Earl of MUNSTER.

The Russian Frontier.

VIENNA, July 26.—Simultaneous accounts from Brodo and Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government.

The Russo-Austrian frontier is again free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Daily News* of Saturday says that during the previous day the English funds [illegible] from fluctuation of moment, and business was circumscribed. The steady absorption of stock [illegible] to point to higher prices, but this tendency is checked by the wet weather, and by the apprehension that Money will become dearer. Consols ranged between [illegible], and were last quoted [illegible].

St. Petersburg advices to the 19th inst. quote Exchange on London at [illegible]. About 1,500 casks Tallow had been taken on the spot at [illegible], but nothing had been done for August delivery.

Horses were scarce, and the cost of carriage higher.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the [illegible] inst. for the hire of four ships, about [illegible] tons [illegible], for the conveyance of army provisions to the East.

The reports from the United States represent the harvest in many places as being unprecedentedly large.

At the colonial wool sales very considerable purchases are still made for the Continent. The wet weather, however, has checked the upward tendency, and prices are rather in favor of the buyers within the last two or three days.

The decrease in the bullion is again heavy, and amounts to £684,744. In addition to the efflux to the Continent, considerable shipments of coin have lately been made for our expeditions abroad.

THE TRADE RETURNS.—The total value of British produce exported during the month ending June 30, 1855, was £8,167,[illegible]—showing a decrease as compared with the same period of last year of half a million. From January to June, 1855, our exports amounted to £44,843,[illegible], which, compared with the first six months of 1854, shows a falling off of £4,[illegible]. The decrease is shared in by most articles, Cotton being the principal exception. It shows rather an increase.

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] LONDON, Friday, July 27, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been active throughout the week, and a good business has been done in SUGAR, at higher prices. COFFEE firm. BREADSTUFFS quiet. MONEY in good demand, at the present low rate of discount. CONSOLS leave off [illegible] both for money and the account. DOLLARS 5s. 0½d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. South American Doubloons 73s. @75s. 6d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4d.

COCHINEAL—154 bags Honduras at auction to-day were nearly all sold at a shade under previous quotations, say from 3s. 8d.@4s. 3d. for small ordinary to fine bold.

COPPER—Without change.

RUM—Quiet. Proof Leewards 2s. 6d.

COCOA—Is again about 1s. dearer; 946 bags Trinidad found ready buyers from 36s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for good gray to very good red.

COFFEE—The market has a firm appearance, and at the public sales extreme rates have been paid; 1,[illegible] casks, and 1,500 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction, and mostly sold from 51s. 6d.@66s. 6d. for fine ord. to low mid., with mid. colory from 62s @66s.; 1,000 bags common Native Ceylon sold from 47s 6d.@48s., and [illegible] bags [illegible]; [illegible] casks, 270 barrels and bags Jamaica, went from 49s.@54s. for good to fine ord., with few fine ord. to low mid. from 54s 6d @60s. Two cargoes of Costa Rica, lately arrived, have since been offered, and found ready buyers from 55s. 6d.@58. 6d. for fine to fine fine ord., with mid. at 65s.@70s.

LARD—Dull at 54s.@55s. for Western in kegs.

COTTON—The market continues very quiet; the sales for the week amounting only to 820 bales. At Liverpool the business this week has also been moderate; yesterday a quotation for middling Orleans was 6 [illegible] ℔.

At the CORN market on Monday, although the supply of English WHEAT was very small, previous prices were not obtainable, and almost the entire quantity remained over unsold. In Foreign the business was also of a retail character. Last week's average for English WHEAT was 76s. 4d. on [illegible] qrs. returned. To-day there was a firmer tone in the market, but not much doing.

DRUGS, &c.—384 cases Castor Oil chiefly sold at fully previous rates, from 4½d.@5½d. for mid. to fair seconds. Gum Benjamin—Of 170 cases Sumatra about three-fourths sold from £7 10s.@£9 10s. for mid. seconds, and from £3 15s.@£4 15s. for low to fair thirds. Gum Olibanum—86 cases sold at former prices. Senna—80 bales fair Tinnevelly sold at 7½d. Shellac—[illegible] cases realized previous rates, from 45s. 6d.@[illegible] for low dark to fair orange. Saffron, 28s. Quicksilver, 1s. 9½d @1s. 10d. Gambier—17s. 6d. Cutch—[illegible]. Myrabolanes—1,400 bags chiefly sold from 7s. 6d.@[illegible] 6d. for fair.

IRON—The demand both for Welsh and Staffordshire continues active, and we quote Rails £7 15s.@£8, free on board in Wales, and for immediate delivery it would be difficult to buy. Scotch Pigs, 73s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—The market is firm, with a good business doing. Fine Calcutta on the spot sells at 75s.@76s. 6d. For arrival, and for Summer shipment at Calcutta, considerable purchases have been made at 73s., cost, freight and insurance, and 74s. 6d.@75s., delivered from warehouse. RAPESEED on the spot is scarce, and sells readily at 79s.

MOLASSES in demand for export, in consequence of a reduction of the duty in France. Cuba Muscovado, 16s. 6d.; Clayed, 17s.

HEMP—No change in Russian; St. Petersburg Clean, £[illegible]. Manilla—Dull; of [illegible] bales at auction, a few low fine quality bought at £47 [illegible]; Jute—[illegible] bales offered at auction, and chiefly sold at £13 15s.@£20 5s.

INDIGO—The periodical sales terminated on the [illegible] inst. Of the quantity declared for sale (11,[illegible] chests,) 1,[illegible] were withdrawn, and 3,741 bought in, leaving 6,902 sold, to which must be added about [illegible] of the bought in making a total of 7,700 chests sold. The sale closed firmly, at an advance of [illegible] ℔ on the May rates, and a fair business has since been done at these quotations.

LINSEED CAKES—Prices are firmly maintained.

OILS—Fish are quiet; Sperm, £125; Pale Seal, £36; Southern, £33@£34; Cod, £37. In Olive nothing is doing, and quotations are unaltered. Linseed has receded to 39s.@40s. 6d. on the spot, influenced partly by the discouraging accounts from New-York, and quotations for future months are merely nominal, 42s. being the nearest value for January onwards. Rape—The market has been cleared of Brown on the spot at 50s. Refined, for prompt delivery, is limited demand at 52s. Cocoa Nut, 41s. 6d.@42s. for Ceylon; [illegible] for Cochin.

LEAD—Steady. Common Pig, £23 [illegible]@£23 10s. Spanish, £21 10s.@22.

RICE—A large business has been done through the week, both on the spot and to arrive. Bengal, to arrive, is worth 14s. 3d.@16s. 6d., ex-ship, and 14s. 6d. @15s. 3d. for middling white on the spot. Rangoon, of Lerong, afloat, at 11s. 9d., and of Arracan at 12s., but no sellers at these rates. 4,000 bags Java at auction realized from 15s. 6d.@17s. for middling to good white.

SALTPETRE—Is firm, with hardly any sellers. [illegible] cent. refraction has been sold at 38s. [illegible] cent. 34s 3d. 1,400 bags Madras (refracting [illegible] cent.) sold from 27s @27s. 6d.

SPICES—Pimento: 510 bags were chiefly bought in from 5¼d.@5½d. Ginger: 90 barrels Jamaica sold from 65s. for small rough to 136s. for good bold. Black Pepper: 300 bags Batavia went from 4½d.@4¾d.

SUGAR—The market continues active, and the quantity offering being moderate holders have shown much firmness, and prices generally are fully 6d. [illegible] dearer, the demand being principally for the better qualities. The sales of West India are 2,[illegible] hhds., and [illegible] bags Mauritius and East India at auction sold readily at full prices; 600 hhds., 250 brls. Porto Rico in public sale chiefly sold at 38s.@46s., and 1,126 boxes Havana from 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d. for low to fine yellow. Privately, a good business has been done in Havana and Mauritius, on the spot; and afloat a cargo of 1,[illegible] boxes Havana (No. 10) at 26s., and one of [illegible] boxes (No. 14½) at 25s., both for Ghent. The new floating cargoes on the coast are held for higher prices.

TEA—There is more demand for common Congou, and no sellers under 10d., at which price some has been sold; for Congou at 1s.3d. there is a good demand.

SPELTER steady at £23 on the spot.

TALLOW has advanced to 58s.6d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 56s. for end of the year, at which prices the market is firm.

TURPENTINE—Rough is dull at [illegible]. Spirits are difficult of sale at 33s. for American.

TIN—Prices of English have been [illegible] ℔ cwt. and are now, for common Blocks 121s., Bars 122s., Refined 126s. Straits [illegible] at 121s. Banca [illegible] 129s.

WHALEBONE—Southern £[illegible]@£[illegible]. Polar £[illegible].

AMERICAN STOCKS—In less demand, and there are more sellers of Railroad Bonds. State Stocks without change. We quote United States 6s Bonds, 105@107; Inscriptions, 105@106. New-York State 5s, 98@[illegible]; Pennsylvania State 5s Bonds, 83@84, ex div.; [illegible]; Maryland 5s, 91½@92½; Virginia 6s, [illegible]; Illinois Central Railroad [illegible] Bonds, [illegible]; Freeland, 84@85; Michigan Central Bonds, [illegible]; Panama 7s, [illegible]; [illegible] Dollar Bonds, 97½@98½; New-York and Erie 2d Mortgage, 101@102; 3d Mortgage Convertible, [illegible]; Canada 6s, 114; Quebec 6 ℔ cent. [illegible] of May.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

American Securities.

BELL & Co. report the market for American Securities active. A fair business had been done in State Stocks without material alteration in price, while the recent advance in some Railway Bonds has not been fully maintained.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible] in the VERY BEST STYLE [illegible] who desire [illegible] in a neat and elegant [illegible] to their satisfaction. [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Foreign News.

Without reporting any startling event, the [illegible] brings intelligence from various parts of Europe, which has a good deal of interest. [illegible] Sebastopol marches very slowly [illegible] though the French and English are making steady advances towards what must be a decisive struggle. The great [illegible] battery is now the chief point of [illegible], the past successes of the Allies having done no more than destroy the new works erected by the Russians *outside* their original lines. The Russians have, however, completely destroyed a new work which the French had erected for operations against the [illegible]. The English are taking measures [illegible] the harbor from which the Russians [illegible] such dreadful execution on the [illegible] of June, so that the next assault may be [illegible] under better auspices.

But it is remarked that the Russians are busily engaged upon their works inside, and it is supposed that even if the Malakoff should be taken, the Allies will find new and most formidable batteries provided inside for their reception. In this way, although they may not be able to avert the final fall of the place, the Russians can greatly protract its defence and fearfully augment the cost of its capture.

Since the failure of the Vienna Conferences and the rejection of her proffered terms by the Western Powers, Austria turns a more willing ear to the flatteries of Russia, and advices from the Continent indicate the probability that German neutrality will hereafter be still more strongly in the Russian interest. The failure of all attempts to draw Austria into the Alliance, has at last led England to favor the plan of raising a Polish and Italian legion. The latter, it is said, is to be raised at Novara; the former has not yet been decided on, but the project is discussed with greater favor than formerly.

In England nothing of special importance has taken place. There is an evident reaction against the violent denunciations of Lord John Russell, and the *Examiner* has a very strong article vindicating him from the censures so profusely bestowed upon him.

Our European Correspondence gives a clear and graphic picture of the latest news from all quarters, and the extracts from our Exchanges will be read with interest. We have other foreign letters, including one from [illegible], which we shall publish to-morrow.

The Elections at the South.

The result of the Philadelphia Council of Know-Nothings, and its resolutions, has been watched for with more than common interest for these days of political luke-warmness. It was soon ascertained at the North. That [illegible], save where it confined itself to a repetition of the ritual, was repudiated quite generally, approbation of the Pro-Slavery sentiment embodied in the twelfth resolution, being limited in extent to a handful of blundering and incompetent politicians, mainly of this State. It was naturally argued, that the disgust here insured enthusiastic satisfaction at the South; and that the August elections would show an overwhelming harvest from the seed sown in May.

The elections have been had, and the harvest is slowly coming in. But of all sparse, shabby, rusted, sprouted, worthless crops, this crop of victories in the Slave States turns out the shabbiest and meanest. Tennessee, upon which everything was staked—where the new party had recruited some of the very best talents and leadership of the old; where Gentry "delved" and Cullam "span," and about which so tumultuous an excitement in anticipation of a Know-Nothing triumph was raised here, as to seduce the "fancy" into enormous wagers on the Know-Nothing Governor:—Tennessee, with the fate of Virginia before its eyes, and the tonic of Philadelphia panaceas to strengthen its [illegible], is confessedly in the hands of the enemy. It matters very little whether the Administration or some independent interest is successful; the so-called Americans are ignominiously flogged. The few candidates for Congress who, like General Zollikoffer in the Eighth District, have been elected, are so far as we can see at present, chosen by an old-party vote, and would have been chosen, unquestionably, had they quite omitted the Know-Nothing cognizance.

The fact, we cannot help regarding, as decisive of the Know-Nothing problem. The party has already ceased to be a national one. The measure counted upon to conciliate that partiality at the South, which should more than compensate for the alienation at the North, appears to have been wholly unproductive; and in leaving the precedent of Virginia uncontradicted, has prophesied fatally for the presidential election. The consideration must impress itself strongly on every mind; if the party at the climax of its prosperity, with the most ultra pro-slavery basis ever wrung from the North to stand upon, with active, tried, assured, pro-slavery candidates to vote for, fails to divert the masses of the people from old partisan attachments, what can be anticipated in a contest where the candidates shall at least be silent, if not hostile, on the great absorbing question? To have grounded any hope for national success the party, with its extraordinary aids, should have swept the whole South like a whirlwind. Anything short of a splendid triumph would not serve; the momentum would not suffice to carry them along over the dreary, fainting interval between to-day and November, 1856. But they have only achieved a splendid defeat; they have shown how little the best helps at the best moment can do for them, and that nothing at all can be reckoned upon for another year. These elections have denationalized the party.

It remains to be seen whether the Order at the North will accept the lesson thus emphatically taught it. If satisfied that no considerations or concessions offered to the southerly wing can make it at all useful in the coming conflict, the sooner it renounces a separate organization and enlists where its exertions may stand some chance of a practical result, the better for it and for the country at large. That party alone can place its candidates in Washington which can afford to omit every Southern State from its sum of majorities, and count with certainty on the rest. If the American party cannot afford to do so it is as impotent as it thoroughly deserves to be. It will prove in the mass to be as devoid of political sagacity as its leaders approved themselves in the National Council.

The British Fleet in the Baltic.

Since the days of that famous Gallic monarch who marched up a hill with twenty thousand men, and then marched down again, there has not been fitted out so imposing and purposeless an armament as the fleet of battle-ships which the British and French Governments have sent into the Baltic. Sir Charles Napier went off with his brave fleet of men-of-war with more pomp and circumstance than ever attended Nelson, or Blake, or any other British admiral. Old Charley, as they called the gallant Admiral, was expected to achieve wonders; he was *fêted* by the Reform Club, the citizens of Portsmouth dined him, and the Queen reviewed his ships when they weighed anchor to go and win a new naval crown for the honor of Britannia. The *Times*, or some other leading paper, even proposed that when Sir Charles should be raised to the peerage for his victories, as he would be of course, he should be called Viscount of the Baltic. But, instead of coming back as a Viscount, it was at a fearful discount. He sailed to the Baltic with all his gallant ships and sailed back again, like the King of France. The capture of Bomarsund and a few small coasting vessels were all the results of this great expedition. He was dismissed by the Ministry with disgrace, and old Charley was treated as an old humbug. But this year a fleet has been sent to the stormy *Baltic* double in number and in strength to that commanded by Admiral Napier, and it has accomplished less. No Bomarsund has rewarded the naval powers of the Allies this year. The combined forces of the Allies now in the Baltic, present a naval power of most imposing magnitude—but the whole combined fleet are like "painted ships upon a painted ocean." They are most industriously engaged in "lowering buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up." The English have in the Baltic 65 vessels, mounting over 2,000 guns; the French 16 vessels, carrying 408 guns. In the combined fleet, there are 29 line-of-battle-ships, mounting 185 guns; 13 frigates and corvettes with 554 guns; 29 steamers and gun-boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats, with 21 guns; making a force of 101 vessels, and 2,506 guns. If there were but one Nelson, or Paul Jones, or Decatur, or Cochrane to add to this enormous naval force, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg would be in greater danger than they now appear to be.

It is very surprising that with all the naval force lying useless in the Baltic, the offers, of that brave old Sea Viking, the Earl of Dundonald, who unites to the bravery of Nelson great scientific attainments, should not be accepted; he offers to destroy the whole of the Russian navy and batter down the fortifications of Cronstadt by the means of a new destructive agent, which he invented nearly forty years ago, but will not reveal the nature of his invention unless he is permitted to direct it himself. But Lord Dundonald always had the faculty of putting himself in opposition to the Ministry, while he was Lord Cochran, and he still preserves that peculiarity in his old age; and the party in power appear determined to forego the capture of Cronstadt sooner than yield to the demands of the old hero. "Rule Britannia" is no longer played by English musicians, nor sung by English sailors, as it would be discourteous to the French, and we shall probably never again hear anything more about that lady's ruling the waves. She might as well throw away her rule.

Bread with the Gin in it.

Under this rather startling and fantastical title, the last number of the *Westminster Review* contains an elaborately written article, attempting to prove by the force of logic and scientific facts and analogies, that alcohol is not only not poison, but *food*. There is no disputing scientific facts, but then they may be so stated as not to be scientific truths. We do not mean to deny the truths of the article in question, which we have no doubt will cause considerable discussion, and put the whole class of anti-alcohol writers into a state of active and most zealous opposition; and we shall soon be favored with dozens of essays to disprove the positions of the *Westminster* reviewer, who, it must be understood, avows himself an advocate and a friend of the temperance movement, but an equally active opponent of total abstinence. He feels it incumbent upon him to convince the readers of the *Westminster Review*, that, as a scientific fact, alcohol is not poison, and confesses that the progress of the *Maine Liquor Law* in this country fills him with "grief and alarm," both of which will probably be considerably mitigated when he learns what the actual effects of the law have been in this and some other States. He contents himself, however, with the reflection that his arguments will not be likely to be perverted to a bad end, because "the readers of the *Review* are obviously not the poorer classes; very few of them are likely to be among the intemperate; to them the teetotal arguments are impertinent." From this innocent way of imagining that an article printed in the *Westminster Review* is read only by the subscribers to that work, we should imagine the writer to be some simple bookworm who imagines that the art of printing has not been much improved since the days of Wynkyn de Worde. Probably he is not aware that the *Westminster Review* is reprinted in this country by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., and sold to the American public at less than a quarter of its original cost; that his article will be published in hundreds of cheap newspapers and be read by millions of what he calls the poorer classes, who will discuss his positions, and be influenced by his reasonings. We do not imagine that it will do any harm; for the progress of the great Temperance movement is not based upon the narrow fallacy that all alcoholic liquors are always poisonous, but upon the common sense conviction that even a moderate use of them is attended with more harm than good, while an immoderate use can be productive of evil only. But, whether alcohol be a poison or not, truth is not, and we are under no apprehensions that any harm can befall the great cause of Temperance from the publication of such scientific facts in relation to so important a subject, as those contained in the article in question.

Rosa Bonheur.

Rosa Bonheur is the pretty name of a French woman who is just now charming the connoisseurs of the British metropolis by an exhibition of one of her paintings. She has taken London by storm by her skill and happy talent in depicting what Englishmen can understand and appreciate better than any other people. The subject of her picture is the Horse Market, for Rosa is an animal painter, and she had the boldness to exhibit *her work in the home of* Landseer, thus bearding the lion of Art in his den; it was as though an Englishwoman had carried a picture of an Algerine battle scene to Paris, to hang up by the side of acres of canvas. Rosa Bonheur, it seems, is entitled to her name; she is a gentle, loving, and tender woman, of most womanly qualities, who, at the age of thirty, has made herself famous by her productions. She is the daughter of a painter, from whom she learned the rudiments of her art, and at his death provided for the family by the exercise of her talents. We have seen in the French papers notices of one of her paintings, called the "Hay Field," which has excited great admiration in Paris by the boldness with which she has attacked her subject, and the beautiful fidelity with which she has copied from nature. The French writers call her Paulus Potter, as a compliment, but her charming name of Rosa Bonheur is better. By and by we shall see lithographs from her paintings over here in the shop windows, but they will give only a faint idea of her genius, for a landscape without color is a landscape without light, a song without music.

Why should there not be more Rosa Bonheurs? Art is open to women as much as men, but up to the time of Rosa Bonheur there has never been a female painter worth remembering. Women have an unquestioned right to distinguish themselves in Art, more time than men to devote to its mysteries, and nearly all girls are taught the rudiments of drawing and painting. Yet it is rare to find a woman with sufficient artistic talent to make a design for a cap-ribbon.

Mrs. Lilly Martin, of this City, has painted some remarkable pictures—remarkable, we mean, for a woman—and gives evidence of a higher order of artistic excellence than we have ever seen in the productions of any other woman, and like Rosa Bonheur, she has a fondness for painting animal nature; one of her pictures, called the "Power of Fashion," representing a little darkey smoking a cigar with a dog by his side, has been lithographed in Paris, and may be seen in all the bar-rooms of the country.

Rosa Bonheur is an example for artists. She has studied hard, and, in her house in Paris, keeps a happy family of pet animals who sit to her for their portraits. Ladies are partial to cats, spaniels and parrots; why do not some of them, like Rosa Bonheur, attempt to paint the portraits of their household pets?

Out at Last.

Gen. Quitman in the letter which we published yesterday morning, setting forth the political platform on which alone he would consent to be a candidate for Congress, thus expresses himself on the subject of Slavery:

> "I believe that the institution of Negro Slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact. That *as the chief element of our country's prosperity*, it constitutes a great interest, which is entitled, like other great interests, *to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government*, within the sphere of its powers."

This is the doctrine on which the South has long acted, but which no one of its champions, so far as we are aware, has hitherto ventured to avow. They have been content to hold that Slavery was exclusively a matter for the control of the States where it existed,—that neither the Northern States, nor the Federal Government, had any shadow of right to intermeddle with it in any way—and that any such interference should be resisted as an aggression.

Gen. Quitman takes different ground. He holds that Slavery is a great *national* interest:—that it is the chief element of our country's prosperity—and that as such it is entitled to the "fostering *care* and *protection* of the Federal Government." This is declaring openly and boldly that the whole power of the National Government must be used for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery:—that this is to be made the paramount American interest, to which everything else must be subordinate, and in subserviency to which all the power and patronage of the National Government must be exercised.

This is bold language, and will bear fruit,—at the North as well as at the South.

☞ The Liquor Dealers assembled in Convention yesterday at Syracuse, and organized without much difficulty. Some personal allusions of an equivocal character passed between Messrs. Vanderpool and Fenton, which it [illegible] be [illegible] should be admitted, was under consideration, but it is thought that nothing to be regretted will result from them.

Mr. Dawson Not Wanted.

President Pierce is to be pitied. He is unfortunate. Do what he will to please the Missouri-elected Legislature for Kansas, they are not satisfied. Gov. Reeder's notions of law and right did not suit them because they depended for success upon the absence of all law, other than their own pleasure,—and on the perpetration of a foul wrong upon the actual settlers in the Territory. They desired his removal, and the President soon found a pretext for his displacement. Mr. Dawson's appointment followed, and as he had voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the President had a right to expect they would be satisfied. But no. They are suspicious of Mr. Dawson. They fear he is not *sound* on the Slavery question. He was sound enough for the use of the Slave interest at the last session of Congress, but even that, it seems, is not quite sufficient to establish a man from a non-slaveholding State on a first rate basis among the Missourians in Kansas. They don't want Mr. Dawson to govern them, and so, "anticipating his non-acceptance," they are busily engaged signing a petition in favor of the appointment of Mr. Woodson, the present acting Secretary, who is doubtless "as sound as a nut." The President must appoint him. These "border ruffians" are about all the friends he has left, and if he loses the moral effect of their favor, his chances for a second term may be said to have passed away entirely.

Premature.

Several of our City cotemporaries gave Thurlow Weed, the veteran editor of the *Evening Journal*, very touching obituary notices yesterday, on the strength of a telegraphic announcement *from Buffalo*, that he was to retire forthwith into private life, and that Sam. Wilkeson, Esq., the able editor of the Buffalo *Democracy*, was to take his place. We suspect our neighbors have been sold. Mr. Weed has been for some days at New-London, Conn., with an invalid daughter,—and we doubt whether negotiations of the kind referred to would be carried on in his absence, or be first announced from Buffalo. Mr. Weed has been a long time in editorial harness, and would be glad, no doubt, of a release from further duty. It is quite possible, moreover, that he may contemplate a withdrawal from the *Journal* at some day not far off. But we don't at all credit the Buffalo dispatch upon which these just and well-deserved eulogies are based.

In the course of some very excellent observations upon Mr. Weed's editorial career, the *Tribune*, with great truth remarks, that "his example is, above all, worthy of imitation in its steady rejection of *other honors* than those of journalism." Mr. Weed has certainly been doubly fortunate, first in having had the opportunity, and still more in having had the strength of character, to decline appointments to high official station.

Judge Lynch.

Wisconsin is rapidly gaining a reputation for disregard of law and contempt for legal tribunals. Not long since they seized a prisoner from the Sheriff, while he was on his way to jail, put a rope around his neck, and strangled him. Yesterday the act was repeated in Milwaukee, with but slight change; and a more barbarous act never disgraced a civilized community. The prisoner was Debar, charged with the murder of the Meyer family, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The circumstances of the murder, which we published yesterday, were horrible, it is true, but not more so than the manner of his death. While being taken to the jail, surrounded by military, a mob rushed at him; the military gave way, and Debar was struck to the ground by a stone. The mob then fell upon him and mangled him in a dreadful manner. A rope was then tied to his heels, and he was dragged through the streets a distance of half a mile, when he was hung up by his heels to a tree, where he remained for several hours. A more barbarous act it has never been our unpleasant duty to record.

☞ Peace, it is believed, has been restored in Louisville. We have no additional particulars of consequence this morning. The Louisville *Journal* declares that the riot was altogether disconnected with the election, and states that the Catholic Irish in the vicinity of Quinn's house, in the Eighth Ward, contemplated an attack upon an American procession on Saturday night last, but were deterred by the great number composing it. Two Irish women, residing in Quinn's vicinity, are quoted as authority for the statement that violence was premeditated.

☞ Returns from the Southern State elections come in but slowly. In thirty-four Counties in Kentucky, Morehead, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is said to have gained three thousand over Gen. Scott's majority.

G. D. Shortridge, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama, is supposed elected.

In North Carolina, Messrs. Clingman, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch and Craige, Democrats, and Paine and Reade, Know-Nothings, are elected to Congress.

Personal.

Townsend Harris, Esq., who has lately been appointed Consul General of the United States in Japan, is (or was when in the country,) a resident of this City, and was President of the Board of Education at the time of the organization of the Free Academy. His services in that connection were of the greatest value.

Horace Greeley returned to America and the *Tribune* yesterday, by the *Baltic*. He is looking well and hearty.

Secretary Guthrie is at Cape May, and Peter G. Washington is Acting Secretary of the Treasury in his absence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Mexican Relations—Rumored Departure of Gen. Gadsden—Gov. Reeder's Removal.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

The quarrel of Gen. Gadsden with Señor Bonilla and Santa Anna has nothing in it more menacing than a Mexican Revolution, and bodes no more harm to the relations between Mexico and the United States than one of those pronunciamentos against his Serene Highness, of which every other mail brings a full and true account. Gen. Gadsden is a gentleman of choleric and violent temper, and has broken off personal and official intercourse with the Minister, simply because he has got angry with the latter for requesting his recall, which Mr. Marcy has either evaded or quietly refused. Santa Anna's Government is tottering, and he has sent Mrs. S. A. away to the United States with her step-father, in order to get herself and all the family jewels and household plate out of danger when the crash comes. The stories are matters of course, because the annexation press of the United States require such flattering tales from their correspondents in the Mexican capital, and if the Mexican press could afford to keep correspondents in Washington and New-York, they would write by each mail equivalent stories about the United States.

The evils of Mexico appear to be a want of money and a superfluity of priests. The Government is always in the condition of a seedy gentleman who has seen better days, and the priests are always ready to teach the people to do anything else but put their hands to the plow and the loom, and to seek relief from all their troubles by hard work in the departments of agriculture and manufactures. Santa Anna's personal despotism would be a very bad government for this or for any enlightened country, but for Mexico and its mixed races of inhabitants, it is, if not a very good one, the best which can be obtained, better than the one which preceded it, and better, in all reasonable probability, than the one which Alvarez or Carvajal would substitute for it. And not only is it as good as the circumstances allow, but it is, so far as we can at this distance perceive, as strong and permanent a Government as Mexico has ever had. The revolution in the South has not been suppressed, nor is it clear that Santa Anna wishes it put down. It can never endanger his central authority, and affords, in the *quasi* war which it supports, a vent for the martial ardor of his army, which would otherwise be turned against himself. The revolution on the Rio Grande is a more serious affair; made so, however, only by the encouragement which its leaders receive from the American side of the river. The disturbed districts are, however, far from the capital, and the civil war raging there no more endangers the stability of the Government than the sting of a gnat does the life of an ox whom it irritates.

As to the legation here, its affairs are of so little importance that no change that may occur in it will produce any effect upon either country. Gen. Almonte has been absent for the past six weeks, imbibing health and refreshment at Saratoga, and it is said that his dispatches make no mention of the appointment of Señor Vidal and Señora Santa Anna. Almonte is a convenient man to keep out of Mexico if Santa Anna's power is in any kind of danger, for at one period of popular commotion he had the address to turn that chieftain neck and heels out of Mexico, and might do it again.

We learn from one of Gov. Reeder's publications, that on the 18th of July he received a receipt from Mr. Marcy superseding him from office. This decree must have been dated twelve or fourteen days before, so that it was issued here about the time of the assembling of the pretended legislature,—copies of it were sent at the same time to Atchison and Stringfellow. This secret dismissal is one of the meanest and paltriest of all the acts connected with Reeder's removal. The pretended land speculations had not then been examined, and while they were used for the purpose of deceiving the public, Reeder's official decapitation was effected, so that he could exert no power to thwart the outrageous proceedings of the lawless gang conveniently styled a legislature. This circumstance fully proves the complicity of the Administration with those men through the whole course of these outrages. The whole process was completed by this simple though cowardly act of the secret suspension of Reeder. Woodson, the Virginia Secretary, who is represented to have been hail fellow well met with Stringfellow, is now the Governor, and will so remain until the appointment of a successor. Whether Dawson accept or decline, the work of the Legislature will be completed before that successor shall arrive. No word of comment is required upon this baseness.

It affords a further illustration of the groundlessness of the pretext against Reeder, that the territorial judges, the interpreters and dispensers of the law, say in their defence, that if there is any law or regulation against buying and selling Indian rights to lands they did not know of them. Then how should Reeder? Faugh! AQUIDAY.

Amusements.

Metropolitan Theatre.—A very excellent ballet company, under the direction of Mr. Fiot, of the New-Orleans Theatre, commenced a brief season here last night, in the ever-acceptable "Gitana." The exquisitely beautiful Soto was of course the heroine, assisted by M'lle Victorine Franck and Natalie Tilman. Grace and *abandon* are exemplified in the undulating movements of Soto, and especially in a Spanish ballet does she shine to advantage. Her performance last night drew forth repeated bursts of applause from a remarkably fine audience. She was ably supported by the other artistes, and the entertainments were eminently successful in every respect.

There will be a performance to-night of "La Gitana" and two French vaudevilles.

Broadway Theatre.—Gabriel Ravel—glorious representative of the glorious Ravel troupe—commenced an engagement here on Monday night. The house was, of course, intensely crowded, as it has been ever since. In addition to the attractions of our old friends, Kim-Ka and M. Dechalumeau, the clever Martinetti family appear in a new series of feats of grace and agility. A better entertainment than that furnished at the Broadway Theatre cannot be found in the City.

Niblo's Garden.—We have been favored with the following communication from the musical conductor of this establishment:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: An attempt at criticism appeared in your paper of this morning, upon the performance of "Cinderella" on Monday evening, the writer of which must have been out of his mind, or he would never have written such twaddle. However, under any circumstances, for the future I would advise him to learn something of the art, and then he will probably find out, that the obligato was not "mutilated," and not "nearly omitted," as every single note was played. "Whether" the supposed criticism, above alluded to, "arises from vandalism or inefficiency," it is equally disgraceful to the critic. I remain yours, respectfully,

GEORGE F. BRISTOW.

The flute obligato referred to above was, we believe, played *last* night. With some difficulty we succeeded in detecting it above the chattering of the orchestra. It is a peculiarity of Mr. Bristow's conductorship, that every man is allowed to play precisely how and when he likes. There is some difficulty, therefore, in following the operations of one instrument where thirty others are eagerly trying to trip it up. Still, we confess that the "obligato" was played last night, and further, (now that we are familiar with the effect,) we are disposed to believe that it was played on Monday night also, and that in the general confusion it escaped our unfortunate (?) ears. We still maintain, however, that the obligato was not in excellent [illegible].

Mr. Bristow writes under the [illegible] of knowledge—which, we are told is power—and, desiring perhaps that the critic of this paper may also be powerful, advises him to learn "something of the art." On broad principles this advice is undoubtedly good, but narrowed to the humble sphere of Mr. Bristow and his operations, we candidly believe that the less that is said or known about "art" the better. Nevertheless we are willing to humbly admit that there may be some persons in the world who know even less of it than is known.

Great men have their foibles, and [illegible] appears to be Mr. Bristow's. Absorbed in those [illegible] studies of the art which now so eminently fit him for the conductor's chair, he has, we regret to say, neglected the less oppressive but more dignified study of politeness,—unless, indeed, the above letter is an "attempt" at what he conceives to be the article. If so, we can only say that it is really more signally unsuccessful than his "attempt" at conducting the orchestra at Niblo's Theatre.

Death of Mr. Charles Wallack.

We have just heard with unmingled regret that Mr. Charles Wallack, son of James W. Wallack, Esq., died suddenly yesterday morning, of apoplexy. The unfortunate gentleman will be mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives—by every one indeed who knew him—for he was a man singularly blessed with the ability to satisfy friendship and win appreciation. Mr. Charles Wallack we believe was formerly a Captain in the British Army.

Sabbath School Excursion.

The Sabbath School connected with the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, (Dr. Pennington, Pastor,) made an excursion to Parsons' Grove, Flushing, yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock. They were accompanied by the Sabbath School connected with Rev. Mr. Ray's Church, in Thompson-street.

There were about two hundred persons present. Rev. Dr. Pennington, Messrs. Freeman and Ray, and the parents and friends of the children attended.

The children sang several hymns very creditably, under the direction of Mr. Hector. No addresses were delivered, owing to the early hour at which the party had to return to the City. All went on well, and the party arrived safe in the City at 5 o'clock, grateful for their day's enjoyment, and thankful to Mr. Parsons for his kindness in extending the use of his Grove.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS [illegible] Fever and Ague [illegible] But the wonderful efficacy of "[illegible] FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," [illegible] United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. [illegible] every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, [illegible] and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

HERRING'S SALAMANDER SAFES [illegible] New-York. [illegible] "LA BELLE" LOCK [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE [illegible] H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. [illegible] advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, [illegible] World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854 [illegible] S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS. [illegible] World's Fair in London. Depot No. [illegible] Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption." Office No. 714 Broadway, [illegible] Dr. S. S. FITCH [illegible]

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM [illegible] Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 25 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] office, No. 11 Broad-st.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall styles of [illegible] A. LELAND & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

THE ALLIES NOT YET TAKEN!—THE [illegible] but KNOX'S Hats are continually taken, [illegible] the Russian Army [illegible] Summer Hats cheap at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 60c. PER YARD—WE WILL open, to-day, [illegible] Plaid Brocade, Plain and Glacé do.; [illegible] Pink, Blue, Corn, Green and White, for evening dresses. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Auction [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES—A NEW LOT OF VERY RICH and new styles [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway [illegible] Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America [illegible] BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK [illegible]

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Dr. Pennington and a Williamsburg Stage.—Dr. Pennington having had occasion to follow his Sabbath School on their pic-nic to Flushing, yesterday—on route of Williamsburg—entered a Newtown stage, but was requested to withdraw by the driver, who represented that his *boss* did not allow [illegible] to ride in the stage. Dr. Pennington, and a friend who accompanied him, explained the law, and expressed their determination to obey the law in defiance of any *boss* regulation in the stage. The trembling driver seemed thoroughly convinced that he was outside the stage, and the doctor inside; and seeing the plausibility of the law, as expounded by the learned counsel, mounted his box, and carried the doctor and his friend to Newtown *duly*.

Queer Mistake.

Red Hook Point, it is well known, has always been a prolific source of profit to the Coroners of Brooklyn, and this has compensated them, usually, for the long walk (about two miles) to that locality when their services are there required. But, yesterday, the feelings of one of the Coroners were tested. A Police Officer discovered a bag, containing apparently the body of a human being, floating in the water at this [illegible], as he had found many before, and the Coroner was duly notified. That dignified individual promptly repaired to the spot, and prepared for the inquest. The bag was duly opened, and the feelings of the Coroner and his Jury, upon discovering the contents to be the body of a baboon, can better be imagined than described. Verdict of the Jury—a dam-sel. The Coroner left town immediately.

Washington Base Ball Club.

This Club had their usual excursion yesterday morning, and we give the following as the result of their play:

NINE INNINGS.

James Strickland	3	Butter	3
John Strickland	3	Grain	3
Gulon	3	Albert Miles	1
Madden	2	Brooks	3
Wilkinson	3	James Clarke	2
Bilo	3	John Clarke	0
Smith	3	Headen	1
Chadburn	3	Andrew Mills	3
Total	23	Total	16

Judge Culver's Salary.

The Kings' County Board of Supervisors having directed the County Treasurer not to pay the salary of City Judge to Erastus D. Culver, they not believing that he is in legal possession of that office, the Treasurer sent a communication in at the last meeting of the Board, informing them that he had refused to pay Judge Culver in obedience to their action, and that an action had been brought against him, and a mandamus applied for, and asking for authority to employ counsel for the defense.

Supervisor Dennis offered a resolution giving the Treasurer authority to employ counsel.

Supervisor Allen opposed the resolution, and moved that it be laid upon the table. Lost; nays 13, ayes 7.

Supervisor Bennet moved the previous question, which was agreed to, and the resolution authorizing the employment of counsel was adopted.

Previous to the adoption of the resolution, Supervisor Ruthven insisted that no amendment had been proposed, and there was no "previous question" to move, and Supervisor Caldwell said he was opposed to the idea of the Board litigating the matter, and was prepared to make a five hour's speech.

The Sunday Ordinance.

Edward Neville, Keeper of the Kings County Hotel, was tried before Justice Daniel K. Smith, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday, previous to the Fourth of July. The Jury were unable to agree—four were for acquittal, and two for conviction.

Brooklyn (W. D.) Dispensary.

During the month of July 557 patients were treated at this Dispensary, of whom 285 were males and 272 females. Foreign birth, 370; natives, 187—to whom 1,046 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ There were eighteen arrests for intoxication in Brooklyn yesterday.

Red Hook Point, Brooklyn.

This well known locality, embraced in the First District of the Twelfth Ward, it would appear from the Census Marshal's returns, is something of a place after all that has been said against it:

Native voters	80	Number of Houses	363
Naturalized	355	Number of Families	870
Aliens	2,021	Persons owning property	174
Cannot read or write	300		
Read but not write	107	Number of inhabitants	3,814
Taverns	19	Deaths	144
Groceries	39	Marriages	31
Shops for the sale of a various articles	37	Horses	33
		Cows	19
Stores (Atlantic D'ks)	160	Hogs	35
Sheds	18	Poultry (worth)	$325
Capital invested in Manufacturing			$311,000
Capital invested in Tools and Machinery			183,510
Capital invested in Raw Material			305,980
Receipts			782,730
Men employed			492
Boys employed			77
Women employed			39

Using False Weights and Measures.

Henry Manger was arrested on the complaint of Mr. John Powell, who charges him with using short measures in selling his goods with an intention to defraud. Manger is a street hawker, and was detected in the act of selling some peaches from a measure that had had the bottom knocked in after having been tested. He was held in bonds to answer any indictment that may be found.

Burglary.

Patrick Mann was arrested by Private Watchman Henry Wells, charged with burglariously entering the carpenter shop of Thomas M. Doyle, situated in South Ninth-street, near Fourth, and stealing therefrom three saws, a jack-plane, and a bag of carpenter's tools. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Stolen Goods Identified.

The sails, running rigging, &c., supposed to have been stolen by Ferdinand Swede, were yesterday morning identified as belonging to a sloop lying at the foot of Twentieth-street, New-York. Officers Vetter and Murphy found the owner, Mr. August Chevalier, after considerable difficulty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; Recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Blackberries, Whortleberries, Tomatoes—Or any other Fruit or Vegetable, may be for years preserved in a fresh state, with natural flavor and color, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving. They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by a patent screw attachment. The genuine self-sealing Cans have cast in letters on the top, SPRATT'S PATENT—this much is here stated to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Exchange, Collection and Specie Brokers,
No. 108 Greenwich-st.

☞ Uncurrent Money bought and sold at the best rates. Collections promptly attended to. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.

REFERENCES.
Merchants' Exchange Bank.
Ocean Bank.
New-York Exchange Bank.

☞ Dr. James McClintock's WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY and DIARRHŒA CORDIAL have become the great household favorites for whooping cough and croup, also diarrhea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cholera infantum, and Summer complaints. They are noted above all other remedies for giving instant relief and effecting a speedy cure. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 336 Broadway.

☞ Special Notice.—Mail bags per steamer ARIEL, for Southampton and Havre, will be made up at the Office of the Vanderbilt E. & S. Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, pre-paid, 15c. per ½ oz., will be received until 11 A. M.

CAUTION.—Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

☞ Richardson & Boynton's WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's patent self-cleaning furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

☞ South Williamsburgh.—A meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURGH ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms No. 57 Bowery, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 9. Every member is particularly requested to attend, as business affecting the interests of every member will be presented for consideration.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—[illegible] brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, [illegible] brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No. 122 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GARDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1851, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to or call on Messrs. JNO. H[illegible] & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Ferry-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAPABLE OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, want situations in a Seminary or private School. Good references given. Address Miss A. B., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women—one to do general Housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; also by a very nice American girl of 17, and one of 14; also, a smart cleanly woman, a first rate worker, will do general housework for $4 per month; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry, corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant servants, American and foreign—especially the best class of cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses and family seamstresses, and thorough servants may at all times be engaged at the "Brooklyn Female Employment Office," No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable girls, cousins, who wish places in one family or separate; one can cook, wash and iron, bake bread and biscuit; go as general housemaid in a private family in the City, or a few miles in the country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. The other is a good nurse and chambermaid and good sewer. Apply at No. 108 East 12th-st., second floor, front.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Scotchman; is an excellent gardener; has the best of references; can lay out grounds neatly; is a married man; has no incumbrance; would prefer his wife living with him, provided he could obtain a cottage, (or would act as caretaker); writes a good hand; keeps accounts well; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 371 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young widow lady; would be glad to accept a situation to superintend the domestic management of a gentleman's house, or take the charge of one or two children as nursery governess; is a neat sewer, would be willing to oblige; has no objection to leave the City. The best of references given. Call or address for three days, at No. 381½ Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women; the one as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other is a good laundress, would act as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both are well recommended, and have no objections to the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in city or country, one as good cook and excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread, &c. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended and will endeavor to please in every particular. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days, or would go as laundress if required.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young German woman, familiar with the English language, experienced in dressmaking and hair-dressing, is desirous to obtain a good situation as seamstress or ladies' maid. She is also competent to teach the German language. Best of reference will be given. Address Miss F., Box No. 2,553, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Call at No. 120 7th av., 3d floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A superior American lady desires an engagement as companion and housekeeper, or could take the charge of an invalid lady or children; the lady in question possesses rare qualifications, and will be found an acquisition in a family who may require her services. Apply at the Christian Home, on 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TWO ENTRY CLERKS WANTED—In a Dry Goods jobbing house. None need apply, but those who write a rapid and handsome hand, and are quick and correct at figures, and can give good references as to habits and character. Salary liberal. Address, with name and reference, Box 1,446 Post Office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach music on the piano, is wanted in an Academy by the 10th September next. Salary $300. Address, with references, PRINCIPAL, Monticello, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a Teacher to go to North Carolina the 1st October. The location is healthy, and within two days' journey from New-York. One fully competent to teach Mathematics and the higher English branches; also, acquainted with the French Language and Military Tactics, is desired. Preference would be given to a graduate from a Military Academy. Address Box No. 3,346, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady, to take charge of a class of young ladies, in a school in this City on the 1st of September. Salary $250. Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, may be addressed to SCHOOL, at this office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Seventeen or eighteen years of age, in a paper warehouse, one acquainted with the business and a knowledge of book-keeping preferred. Address P. W. H., *Times* Office.

TO JEWELERS.—Wanted, a Foreman, one who is competent to take charge of a manufactory; none need apply except they thoroughly understand the business. Address with real name box 3,873 Post-Office, and state when an interview can be had.

CLERK WANTED.—A smart, active lad, who writes a good hand and is neat in his appearance and work, and willing to be useful, may address, stating age, &c., T. S. L., *Times* Office.

OPERATOR WANTED—A first-rate operator on WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine. One accustomed to doing fine linen work. None but a superior hand will be taken. Apply at No. 1 Astor-place.

SERVANTS.—From fifteen to twenty first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office, No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. Employers wanting good female help will find this one of the best offices in the City.

WANTED, IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY—A professed cook, laundress, nurse, dairymaid and gardener. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st. Protestants preferred.

WANTED—A cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework, in a small private family. Apply, with references, at No. 82 West 28th st., one door east of 6th-av.

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Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 32 Crown-st., New-Haven.

WILLIAM J. NAVIUS informs the parents of his pupils, and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his school will be reopened after the Summer vacation on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at
NO. 19 WEST 15th-ST.,
two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a private school by any similar situation in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The school consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 20.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.

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A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. Peugnet, to be had by addressing as above.
ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLBEAR & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of twelve weeks, opens Aug. 1. Faculty consists of 16 Instructors. Ladies and gentlemen received at any time. Total expense of board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English for Fall Term, is $33 90. For Circulars address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

DOBBS' FERRY—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. E. S. SHAW and Miss E. DAVID, will resume their School for Young Ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, (22 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson,) on SATURDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her school circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 59 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—This school for boys is one of the oldest in the country. Situated at Flushing, L. I., one hour's distance from New-York by railroad.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

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TO MEN OF BUSINESS.—A BUSINESS MAN, who has been engaged in traveling and transacting business throughout the United States, more or less, during the past fifteen years, will be at liberty in the course of a few weeks to engage in some business which bids fair to prove lucrative to all who may take an interest in the same. Having some capital—with an active business tact—together with much experience in the mercantile line, would be pleased to treat with a person or persons, who may feel desirous of securing his services, upon per centage on sales or collections. Would have no objection of introducing a new and valuable article, or connecting himself with a manufacturing establishment, wherein the article manufactured might come into general use by proper exertions. Unquestionable references given and required. Communications addressed to FRANK VAN ANTWERP, Cleveland, Ohio, will receive immediate attention.

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TO HATTERS.—FOR SALE.—The Lease and Fixtures of a Hat Store in a good location and doing a good business, will be sold either with or without the stock and tools. Apply to RAFFERTY & LEASK,
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WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
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LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

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N. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 28 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND —Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

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FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In the vicinity of this City; house in the best of order, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen at any time. Terms easy. G. K. BIKES & CO., No. 123 [illegible].

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A. W. BOGERT.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A magnificent new Gothic cottage 45x50 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson, and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underneath, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning rods, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly-place, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 20 lots, 200x200 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

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COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x20 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet. Situated on 127th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1,000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE IN THIS CITY.—A very romantic building property of fifteen acres, lying upon the banks of a river leading into Long Island Sound, 12 miles distant. The property is bounded by the river for a quarter of a mile, and is elevated about fifty feet above the water, and fronts on the Boston Turnpike 460 feet. The soil is rich, level and free of stone. Oysters and fish are abundant, as the tide ebbs and flows upon the banks of the property, which is only one hour's ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and one mile from the dépôt. Would exchange at a fair valuation. Address Box No. 705, Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two first-class Philadelphia brick dwellings, (English basement,) 19 by 52 feet, all the way up, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 19 by 135 feet, court-yards 23 feet, and rear yard 59 feet, containing all the modern improvements; and are four-story basement and cellar, and built in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every particular. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, and $1,000 in cash. Price $8,000 and $5,000 can remain. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

THE EAST NEW-YORK UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling lots and building houses on them on easy terms of payment. East New-York is now more easy of access than any other suburb of the City; same distance as 50th-st. from City Hall; time 30 minutes. It is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Several elegant cottage houses just finished and in process of finishing. Will be sold at $750, $1,400, $2,000, $4,000. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 198 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 30 miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 120 acres, good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, nursery, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 197 Broadway, 3d story.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHOPFELT, No. 33 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of E. B. WESLEY, No. 40 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A first-class daguerreian gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city; has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill.; or WATSON, RITTER & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 80 acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory, machinery, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 32, with addition, 36 by 40 feet; barn, carriage-house, stable, corn and hog-house; fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—schools, churches, stores, &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That desirable property known as No. 117 Cherry-st., being at the corner of Catharine-st. Apply to PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 61 Liberty-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—61-10 acres delightfully situated on the western bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, accessible by Railroad and Steamboat. Only $500 required to be paid down. Inquire of N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One hundred and ten acres of land be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon. Three hundred dollars per acre. LAWRENCE FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—Schooner REBECCA AND HARRIET, 6 years old, carries 115 tons in 9½ feet water. In good order and well found. Now lying at foot of Delancey-st., E. R. For particulars inquire of M. T. BEMYON, No. 269 South-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine black horse, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, will stand without tying, well adapted for family or doctor's use. Also, a light wagon and harness together or separate, will be sold low for want of use. Can be seen at the stable, No. 201 Bowery.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The pleasantly situated house with garden, fruit trees, vines, shrubs, &c., situated corner 1st-av. and 57th-st., near the railroad, with immediate possession, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 23 East 27th st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable cottage house No. 290 West 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs. It will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT.—One of the three new three story brick houses, on Washington near Gates-av. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 56th-st. Apply to W. C. KERN, No. 57 6th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease for a term of years, the new substantial brick buildings, Nos. 12 and 14 Pitt-st., with or without steam power. The buildings are well lighted and airy, and adapted to almost any kind of business. For further information inquire on the premises.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, in Cumberland st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., consisting of four rooms on second story, and two large and one small bed-rooms on third story. (To a small family rent moderate.) Last house towards Atlantic-av., of row with front balcony.

PART OF A NICE HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, until May 1st, 1856, cheap as the law allows. Inquire at No. 23 Beekman st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The house No. 32 Spring-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., near Clinton Market. The store is fifty feet deep, and would be a good stand for a baker. Inquire at No. 6 Ferry-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—Part of a splendid store on Broadway, at a moderate rent to a good tenant, suitable for any kind of fancy business. Address H. B., *Daily Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—Large well lighted and very desirable lofts, corner of William and John sts., entrance No. 84 John-st., will be let very low. Apply to STONE, GREACEN & CO., No. 39 Murray-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st.
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 189 Cliff-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE
RACHEL
will make her first appearance
on [illegible]
at the
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
New-York.
General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., Room No. 21.

RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
REPERTOIRE
of the principal pieces to be acted by the Rachel Dramatic Company, under the management of Raphael Felix.

ANCIENT TRAGEDIES.
HORACES and POLYEUCTE, by Corneille; PHÈDRE, Bajazet and ANDROMAQUE, by Racine.

MODERN TRAGEDIES.
MARIE STUART, by Lebrun—JEANNE D'ARC, by Soumet—LUCRECE, by Ponsard—VIRGINIE, by Latour St. Ybars.

DRAMAS.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, by Scribe and Legouvé—ANGELO, by Victor Hugo—[illegible], by Alexandre Dumas—LADY TARTUFFE and LA JOIE FAIT PEUR, by Madame de Girardin.

COMEDIES.
TARTUFFE, by Molière—DEPIT AMOUREUX, by Molière—LE CAPRICE, by Alfred de Musset—[illegible] L'HOMME, by Jules de Prémaray—LE MARI [illegible], &c., &c.

All these pieces have been expressly translated into English, and the original and translation, printed on opposite pages for the accommodation of the American public. They will be ready for sale in a few days, and will be found at the Metropolitan Theatre Box Office, and at the agency of the Rachel Dramatic Company, No. 49 Wall st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. BURTON
Will appear in two of his most admired characters
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 9, 1855,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Charles	Mr. Ward
Captain Maguire	Mr. George Jordan
Aminadab Sleek	Mr. Burton
Lady Creamly	Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Delmaine	Mrs. Stephens

THE MUMMY.

Toby Tramp	Mr. Burton
Larry	Mr. J. Moore
Susan	Mrs. Holman

Friday—Cinderella, by the Pyne and Harrison Company. Saturday—Mr. Burton.

Tickets	Fifty Cents
Private Boxes	Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar

Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans. The Ballet will include the following eminent artists: Señorita SOTO, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, Mlle. NATALIE TILMAN, Mlle. HENRI, Mons. CARRESE, Mons. L. TILMAN, Mons. YATES, WITH A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.

The Vaudeville Company consisting of Mons. GUSTAVE, Mlle. ALINE, Mons. FRANCHEVILLE, Mme. ALEXANDRINE, Mons. OCTAVE, Mlles. MARIE LETELLIER, M. LETELLIER.

Notwithstanding the expense incurred by this extraordinary combination and recherché entertainment, the price of admission to the Parquette, Balcony and Boxes will be
ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 9,
To commence with vaudeville, in one act,
LES SUITES D'UN PREMIER LIT.
After which, the Spanish Ballet,
LA GITANA.
To conclude with vaudeville, first time,
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
For characters and incidents see bills of the theatre. Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½. Grand Ballet and Vaudeville every night this week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, will be presented the laughable Pantomime of
GODENSKI.
Godenski......Gabriel Ravel | A Conscript......Henry Wells
To be followed by THE CAPTIVE.
Leonides......Mons. Collet | Achelo......Mlle. C. Franck
After which, THE THREE GLADIATORS, by the
MARTINETTI BROTHERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, Aug. 9. WYMAN, the Ventriloquist, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY.—$5,000 expended in premiums to and for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE FIRST ANNUAL "HOP" OF THE LONG BRANCH ASSOCIATION will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, New-Jersey, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

Steamers James Christopher and Ocean Wave leave foot of Jay-st. daily, Morning and Evening, on Friday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock. See advertisement.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 31 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Palace, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It consists of [illegible] of the finest works of art ever [illegible] exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 516 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, of octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER,
No. 516 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BARGAINS.—One Hallet, Davis & Co.'s 7-octave Piano, nearly new, cost $300, for $150, one Gilbert, $150, $125 and $105 each; one Chickering, $125; Melodeons at $35, $40 and $55, all in perfect order. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at low prices. Harmoniums and reed Organs for churches. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP.—A 7 octave splendid rosewood piano, with carved desk, leaf-pattern legs, papier maché plate, and every valuable improvement, can be seen at C. H. HILL'S, No. 34 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Price $170.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIFTY PIANOS FOR SALE at No. 269 Allen-st.—Seven octave, new, fully warranted, $225. Good second-hand Pianos from $50 to $85. Also, Pianos to hire. Cash paid for good second hand Pianos, or taken in exchange.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.

THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE EVER HEARD OF!—BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, bolts them with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hoops[illegible] in a manner so perfect, complete and durable, that [illegible] challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machine make at the rate of three hundred per day to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk south of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the rights and machines for any locations now unsold can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applications will be referred to the present owners, some of whom, will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. [illegible]

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. PERRIN, Agent.

WHY IN THUNDER DON'T YOU USE MY ONGUENT?—If you have no beard it will produce a luxuriant one; or a moustache, in six weeks. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 21 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

General Agricultural Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES, New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

The past week has been one of intense interest, not to farmers only, but to every other class of persons. Wheat, upon which millions must rely for their bread during a twelvemonth, has hung balanced upon the single issue, wet or dry weather. Ten days ago not half the wheat crop of the United States had been gathered. Taking the census returns of 1850 as a guide, the four States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York and Illinois produced more wheat than all the other States and territories put together. Add to these the States lying in the same latitude, or north of them, and we find that they produced just three-fourths of the entire crop.

If we now include Canada, and take into consideration the great increase of surface sown to wheat in the newer Northwestern States, such as Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and leave out those portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, south of the parallel of 40° north latitude, we have in the territory north of 40° more than three-fourths of the wheat crop of the present year.

Last week we stated that the crop south of 40° had all been gathered before the commencement of the rains in good condition. This was generally true, though we have conversed with gentlemen direct from Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who inform us that owing to the scarcity of help, the crops were still ungathered in several localities there.

In our last we put down one-third of the crop as gathered before the rain in the belt between 40° and 42°. Further intelligence confirms this statement.

The general and continuous rains prevailing up to the close of the week ending July 28, nearly suspended the harvest over the greater part of the territory north of 40° up to that date. *Allowing for the portion* gathered previous to the rain, and in some localities during its general prevalence, we have at least two-thirds of the entire wheat crop in the fields on Monday of last week.

Since our last report we have carefully gathered and collected every item of intelligence that it was possible to obtain from the different sections of this vast harvest field. We append below a number of letters from reliable sources, but as these are not a hundredth part of those in our possession, we will state in general terms that from all these sources we gather, that in more than half of the territory under consideration uninterrupted sunshine prevailed last week, and also during the first two days of the current week.

In the remaining portions occasional, and in some places frequent showers have retarded the progress of the harvest to a greater or less extent. None of these showers have been of a general character. *They seem to have sprung up suddenly in isolated* towns or counties in nearly every State, to have continued for a few hours and then ceased entirely. We hear of troublesome rains in one county and of fair weather in those all around it, and *vice versa*. This remark will apply to every hundred square miles of territory from Maine to Iowa. Their effect has been to produce some injury, but nothing of a very serious character. The harvest has proceeded nearly as well as in ordinary years. A nervous anxiety has magnified every report, however unimportant. We have then only to consider the extent of damage from rain prior to the 1st inst.

We have numerous reports of "grown" and "sprouted" wheat, of its being "beat down" and "lying rotting upon the ground," but a careful sifting of all these reduces the sum total of injured wheat to less than one-tenth of the entire crop—probably to less than one-twentieth. As far as we have heard, *not one farmer in a thousand, except* in a few of the very worst localities, will admit that he has lost ten bushels out of a hundred, more than he usually loses. We think we are safe in estimating that after the most liberal allowance for injury, not one-twentieth part of the wheat crop of the United States has thus far been lost by the "wet term." *How then stands the present prospect?*

Adding together the multitudinous reports of unusually productive crops, and subtracting from these all adverse reports, we cannot well estimate the entire yield of 1855 at less than one-third greater than that of 1854. We think it will approach nearer to one-half greater.

If this be a correct estimate, the price of flour must ultimately fall below its present figure. The current price is no criterion. It will be some time before farmers, who have been accustomed to "two dollars a bushel," will part with their wheat at a less price than they have become in a measure used to, unless driven to it by stern necessity. Dealers have still on hand considerable quantities of old flour, and they are continuing to use every possible effort to keep up prices till they have cleared out their stocks on hand. The rains were a godsend to them, and they still hope for foul weather at home, or unfavorable reports from abroad, to assist them in clearing out without ruinous loss.

It would seem to be the best policy for wheat raisers to get as much of their grain into market as possible while the present high prices prevail, if they can find purchasers; and when a great depression takes place, to then hold on for a future rise, if such should be the chance result of the European war, or failure of crops there, or of a general destruction of the corn crop, by early frosts or untoward weather, or of an extensive prevalence of the potato rot, which some are fearing.

Corn now enters so largely into the consumption of the country that its great or small yield will have a powerful influence upon the price of wheat. At the present time there is a prospect of a larger yield of corn than has ever been known in this country. In the Southern States thousands of plantations have been changed from cotton to corn the present season, where not enough for home consumption has heretofore been produced, and in the farthest south of these States this crop is now so far forward as to be beyond the reach of any ordinary casualty.

Some scattering reports represent corn as "late" or "backward," but as still "promising well;" while, with the exception of these, every section of the country from Maine to Texas, furnishes one unvarying series of reports of an "immense yield of corn."

The same, or even more, may be said of the potato crop, but the "rot" may yet materially change the present aspect of these reports.

We will now refer more particularly to reports from the individual States.

MAINE.

Wheat raised in 1850, 296,259 bushels.

The harvest in this State has scarcely commenced. A correspondent at Bangor, referring to the State at large, writes under date of

Aug. 7.—We have had excellent weather for securing the hay crop, and the greater part of it has been housed in the best of order. We shall have no lean, starved cattle next Spring, like those of the last. Corn is not yet very forward, but this and all other crops promise abundantly.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

Wheat in 1850, N. H. 185,658 bushels; Vermont, 535,955 bushels.

The harvest in these States has commenced. A large breadth of rye was sown, which with wheat is coming in well. The Manchester *Democrat* estimates the rye crop of New-Hampshire at not less than 600,000 bushels.

T. G. writes: BRATTLEBORO', Vt., Aug. 6.

Corn grows prodigiously. Other crops promise finely.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wheat in 1850—31,211 bushels.

This is not a Wheat-growing State, Rye being the chief bread grain. This and the Wheat crops are represented as full of promise. Under the stimulating effects of Agricultural Societies and the high price of Wheat the last year, an unusually large surface was sown last Fall. The State is estimated to be good for 100,000 bushels this year.

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

Wheat in 1850—Connecticut, 41,762; Rhode Island, 49.

Connecticut has a larger breadth of Wheat than for many years past, and it is generally doing finely, though so little importance is attached to this crop that correspondents scarcely allude to it. A letter dated Hartford, Aug. 3, says:

"Rye and Wheat have suffered severely from rain, though the latter, nor indeed the former, as to that matter, is of much consequence. Corn and Potatoes are all we could wish for. Tobacco is in excellent condition."

NEW-YORK.

Wheat in 1850—13,121,498 bushels.

The western part of this State, called the "Genesee Country," is one of the finest Wheat sections in the world. In the southern and eastern Middle Counties less Wheat is raised. The crop has suffered somewhat, and the admixture of a small quantity of grown Wheat will materially diminish the amount of "Extra Genesee" Flour, though the second quality of this brand will be equal in quantity to that of a number of years past, and probably above the average. The Genesee farmers should take especial care to keep the grown and ungrown Wheat entirely separate. The following are selected from recent correspondence:

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—B. W. writes, Aug. 4:

I have lived here 37 years the last Spring, and have never seen anything like the Wheat crop of this year. I believe this county never has before raised enough Wheat for its own consumption, but this year we shall have thousands of bushels to spare. Grass, Oats, Fruit, and everything but Corn promises abundantly. Corn was kept back by the cold wet weather of May, but it is now taking a start.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—T. E. writes, Aug. 6:

A week of fine weather has succeeded a dozen successive rainy days. *A great portion of our Wheat and* Rye crops has been secured during the last six working days.

GENESEE COUNTY.—J. T. writes, Aug. 5:

Thank heaven for a few days fine weather. We had nearly a dozen days of rain, and began to have gloomy forbodings, but it is all bright again. Hay was much injured, but we had enough to spare a large quantity to be rotted. We are now straining every muscle to gather the bountiful grain crop. Much of the Hay will remain ungathered until we secure our cash-producing grain.

MONROE COUNTY.—C. H. W. writes, Aug. 5:

Rain and sunshine in regular alternation. "Extra Genesee" Flour is a goner. Medium and common grades without stint. All other crops flourish like a green bay tree.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—L. K. writes, Aug. 3:

Three days of hot sun, with fine drying breezes, help amazingly to recover from the effects of two weeks rain. The mowing machines are a godsend. One man with a mowing machine, and another with a horse-rake, are worth a dozen men with the old implements. Oats are better than ever. Potatoes will not be worth 25 cents a bushel.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Several correspondents *write especially of the potato crop*, which is represented as good beyond all precedent.

SENECA COUNTY.—H. H. S. writes, Aug. 4:

Some of our wheat—perhaps a tenth part—has been injured by water, but we shall still have left a larger yield than at any time in six or seven years past. Field hands are "in clover." They get their own prices, whether it be two or five dollars a day.

WYOMING COUNTY.—S. R. G. writes, Aug. 4:

Potatoes excellent. New ones selling at 50 to 75 *cents per bushel. Corn backward.* Wheat—an immense yield, if we can have a few more harvest days. I shall not sell now. Shall trust to war in Europe, to light stocks on hand, to increased population, and to speculators, to give higher prices than are now offered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The business in Dry Goods since our last, has presented *no very novel features. The demand* from large country dealers has been moderate, and has been *freely met at old prices; while from other sources* the inquiry has been quite limited, though indicative of a *little more vigor than during the previous week.* The receipts of seasonable fabrics have not been very extensive, and there is no perceptible accumulation of stock; but as purchasers are acting prudently in their movements, the upward tendency in prices is becoming less evident, though most holders are as sanguine as ever in regard to the steady maintenance of the pretty general rise to which we alluded some time since. Present prospects encourage the belief that in this respect no serious disappointment need be feared; while, in a few instances, the probabilities are in favor of,—if anything,—a further improvement.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings continue in fair supply and moderate demand, without any noticeable change in value. Cotton Flannels rule quiet at old figures. A little more animation is apparent in Denims and Drills, while only a rather limited inquiry exists for Duck, Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins within our previous range. Osnaburgs are inactive, but stiffly held. Printing Cloths remain in rather light supply and slack request at languid prices. The present range for all the leading styles is from 3½c.@5¼c.—the heaviest operations being in those procurable at 4¼c.@4¾c. ℔ yard. A fair business is being transacted in Prints, which exhibit considerable firmness. Stripes and Ticks remain as before reported.

Woolens are pretty active and steady. The general stock here is a remarkably moderate and tolerably well assorted one; and as it is not pressed on the market, much uniformity is discernible in prices. Blankets are salable and firm. Cassimeres are plenty, but, with an improved inquiry, they are as yet unchanged in value. Cloths are also rather more sought after, at full rates. We have no alteration of importance to notice in Doeskins, Flannels, Jeans or Linseys. Muslin de Laines are freely dealt in, and rule firm. Satinets, of desirable qualities, are in demand, at steady prices. The business is rather brisker in Shawls, of which a good assortment is now in market, and for which opening rates are regularly obtained. Tweeds rule quiet, at former figures.

Foreign productions continue to attract much attention from buyers; and for whatever these really need, they willingly pay asking prices. The stock is not so large, as early anticipations had prepared most parties to find in market, at this period; while the excellence of the assortment is widely acknowledged. On these circumstances rest the hopes of importers, who have been unusually prudent and discriminating, in ordering supplies for this season's traffic,—calculating that the successful disposal of what they deemed likely to be needed by their customers, would amply reward them for whatever difficulty they might be under the necessity of encountering, in making judicious selections. These expectations we think they are apt to realize, as, judging from what is now manifest to most parties, there is no great sign of the supply of desirable fabrics being, at all events, in excess of the demand therefor, during the Fall,—and on this account, there is every prospect of all such articles finding buyers at satisfactory rates.

New-York Live Stock Markets.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by careful and experienced Reporters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of this day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,065, against 3,085 for the preceding week—being a decrease of 20.

The prices to-day average perhaps a trifle lower than on the last market day.

At the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, we quote—First quality, 10c.@11c.; a few extra 11½c.; medium quality, 9c.@10c.; poor quality, 8c.@9c. A few of the poorest quality scarcely equaled 7c.@8c. The general selling price is from 9c.@10c.

Average of all sales, say 9½ or 9¾.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 7c.@10c.—few at 10c.—mostly grass fed from New-York State; a small number from Ohio about half fat, and a few from Illinois.

CHAMBERLAIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 8c.@10c.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves for the week at 8c.@9c.—generally steers weighing about 600 lbs.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	1,810	At Chamberlin's	[illegible]
At Browning's	609	At O'Brien's	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

Of these at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnished 1,197; Indiana, 204; Kentucky, —; New-York, 96, and Illinois [illegible]; 1,156 came by the Erie Railroad; 217, by the Hudson River Railroad; [illegible]

[illegible] AND NOTES OF SALES.

The day was as cool and pleasant as could be desired, and, judging from the amount of sauntering, we should think sellers and buyers enjoyed it too well to hasten the business of the day to a close. We have never seen slower sales or more chaffering in the Washington Yards.

The supply of Beeves at the regular yards is fairly less than last week, about the average weekly supply of 1854. To the numbers in market to-day, however, there should be added some 300 Beeves, sold at Bergen, N. J., (Hudson City.) Cattle coming by the Erie Railroad leave the cars at this point, and are usually [illegible] for a day or two at least. Here the owners often dispose of their entire stock to the Cattle Brokers. During the last week, MILLER, HERRING & GURNEY sold from the pastures [illegible] butchers, at quite as good prices as they were obtaining to-day.

The quality of the cattle in market to-day was very good. The animals were mostly steers, four to six years old, and in tolerably good flesh. The average weight of all the cattle in the yards we found, by adding the estimated average weight of each lot, and dividing by the number of animals, to be almost exactly 650 lbs. *There were not a hundred animals in the yards that* would not make passable beef.

The Buyers evinced a strong determination to hold back; indeed there were some evidences of a combination both among buyers and sellers, but we were assured that there had been no concerted movement. Our reports of sales and prices are up to 4 o'clock P. M. There were still a number of animals unsold, and sellers were apparently giving away.

Those Butchers who bought too freely last week have suffered for it. One of them informed us that he had this morning sold 24 entire carcasses of Beef at 7c. ℔ lb., for which he paid 11c. He did not dare to keep it for a market day.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers, or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
100	Ohio	Parks & Co.	Geo. Toffey.
65	Ohio	Thomas Larimer	Seymour Renwick.
94	Ohio	John H. Mouser	D. L. Belden.
65	Ohio	Brock & Yates	Henry Hurd.
25	Ohio	Philip Carey	Owner.
24	Ohio	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
105	Ohio	John T. Brasee	T. White & Son.
74	Ohio	McPherson & Jones	D. Allerton.
105	Ohio	Brock & Hayes	Sherman & Wheeler.
67	Ohio	Thomas Larimer	C. G. Teed.
96	Ohio	S. M. Baker	J. A. Merritt.
65	Ohio	Rowand & Cramer	T. Bloomer.
50	Ohio	George Martin	Owner.
70	Ohio	Joseph H. Williams	B. Murray.
140	Ohio	J. Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
68	Indiana	McPherson & Tenny	Welling & Valentine
80	Illinois	Simon Ullery	Owner.
98	Illinois	Daniel Barnes	Owner
96	Illinois	Jacob P. Mouser	Wm. H. Belden.
116	Illinois	Culbertson & Myers	Wm. H. Gurney.
160	Illinois	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
36	New-York	Augustus Lester	George Ayrault.
42	New-York	H. W. Alvord	Owner.

It will be noticed that the greater portion of the above came from Ohio, and we may add that more than half of them were first put on board of the cars at Columbus.

The 100 sold by GEO. TOFFEY for PARKS & Co., were a good lot of steers, four to six years old, which have been fed with corn up to the present time, and were in good flesh. The present owner purchased them at Bergen at $60 a head. Weight 600 to 800 lbs., generally 600 to 650 lbs.; selling for 10c.@10½c.; some of the poorest at 9c.@9½c.

Those sold by SEYMOUR RENWICK for THOS. LARIMER were fed in Fayette County, put on cars at Columbus, and reached here in just five days, including 36 hours stopping to feed and rest at Dunkirk. Whole expense of cars and food from Columbus, $8 ℔ head. They were in good flesh, average weight 775 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c., and a few at 11c.

The 68 selling by WELLING & VALENTINE were fed by NEWTON MORGAN, in Benton County, Ind.; put on cars at Lafayette, and came on in 7 days, at an expense, feeding and attendance included, of $10 ℔ head. Selling at 9c.@9½c.; generally small; average live weight at home 1,200 lbs. The owner complained of detention and injury to cattle on the Erie Railroad, owing to the stopping, backing and jerking of an engine too weak for the train. This must have been an isolated case, for we inquired of several others, and they all seemed highly pleased with the treatment received on that Road.

SIMON ULLERY's herd, sold by himself, were a very even lot, about 600 lbs. weight, in good flesh, and sold at 10c.@11c. They were fed by JACOB STRAWN, Morgan County, Ill.

The 98 sold by DANIEL BARNES, owner, changed hands both at Albany and here. In good flesh; weight 600 to 800 lbs.—average 650 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c.

D. L. BELDEN was selling a good drove of cattle for JOHN H. MOUSER, of Pickaway County, Ohio, at 9c.@10½c.—some of them estimated at 11c.; average weight 750 lbs.

A lot of 65, fed by BROCK and YATES, of Fayette County, Ohio, came from Columbus in 5½ days, including stopping for rest and feeding. Total expense, $8 ℔ head. The owners spoke in high terms of the Erie Railroad. Weight, 600 to 800 lbs., in medium flesh; selling for 9c.@10½c.

Most cattle from New-York are very ordinary. The best were selected in the Spring and rushed in to secure the high prices. A lot of 36 from Ontario County were not very creditable to the county, though they would pass in a crowd. These cost $40 a head where fed, and we hope the buyer will get his money back.

Twenty-five Cows from Ohio were selling by PHILIP CAREY, owner, for 9c.@10½c.; some good and some poor. BARNEY RICE purchased five of these at 10½c., to be weighed after dressing. Estimated weight 475 to 700 lbs.; average 550 lbs.

PURCHASE & WHEATON, owners, were selling a very even lot of Ohio cattle at 10c.@11c.; weight about 725 lbs.

A lot of 105 grade Durhams, fed by JNO. T. BRASEE, came through from Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio in 3½ days traveling time, at a car expense of $7. Weight, 500@800 lbs.—average 700 lbs. Selling by T. WHITE & SONS, at 9½c.@10c.

D. ALLERTON sold to NAUSBAUM & STROUS, butchers, a fair lot of 74 Ohio steers, which were good flesh, with a pretty uniform weight of about 550 lbs. The whole lot brought $51 a head.

JACOB P. MOUSER had in market—WM. H. BELDEN, seller—96 cattle that came from Indianapolis in 5 days, exclusive of stoppages, at a car expense of $8. A good lot, averaged before starting 1,400 lbs. live weight, cost 4½c. Selling 9½c.@11c.

A mixed lot of 65 Clark County, Ohio, Cows, owned by ROWAND & CRAMER, some very good and others quite ordinary, were selling at an average of 9½c. Three or four of these were superb Durhams, raised by Judge HAROLD, of Madison County, Ohio.

The lowest price lot we saw, were from Syracuse, N. Y., very uneven.

A medium lot of 96, uneven weight, 500 to 900 lbs., and averaging 600 lbs., were selling at 9c.@10½c. to 11c., for S. M. BAKER, of Ohio, by J. A. MERRITT.

C. G. TEED sold a fine lot of 67 for THOMAS LARIMER, Fayette County, Ohio, at 10c.@11c.; weight 750 lbs.

SHERMAN & WHEELER sold 105 for BROCK & HAYES, weighing all the way from 475 to 900 lbs., at 9c.@11c. Sales slow.

A drove of 116, fed at Bowes's Grove, in Champagne County, Ill., were driven 120 miles to Indianapolis; thence taken by the Bellefontaine Railroad to Cleveland, and by Erie Railroad to this City. Whole expense, including driving, $9 a head. Car expense from Indianapolis, $6 70—17 in a car. Grass cattle, rather thin; even 600 lbs., selling at about $55 each.

One of the best lots sold to-day were from Sangamon County, Ill.; 60 of them from Kentucky; came by the Canada Railroad; average weight 725 lbs.; 10c.@11c.

Another good lot of 140 from Madison County, Ohio, were sold by J. H. WILLIAMS for J. CHRISTOPHER & Co., at [illegible] to-day; 700 lbs.; average price 10c.

In the same yard we [illegible] WILLIAMS, and sold by B. MURRAY; [illegible] weight, average 700 lbs. [illegible]

MILCH COWS AND VEAL CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $30@$35, Good $35@$45, Extra, with calf, $50@$75. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 15; at BROWNING'S, 60; at CHAMBERLIN'S 66; at O'BRIEN'S 110.

At ALLERTON'S none sold but extra Cows with Calves, at $50@$75.

BROWNING reports a slight improvement in Cows with Calves, with a rather more liberal supply. Selling from $35@$50; a good many sold to Long Island milkmen.

At CHAMBERLIN'S—Ordinary, $25@$30; good, $35@$40; extras, $50@60. At O'BRIEN'S—$25@$30; $35@$40; $45@$50.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S 183; at BROWNING'S 65; at CHAMBERLIN'S 204; at O'BRIEN'S 78.

MR. ALLERTON reports 4c.@5½c. and 6c. for very good Calves.

BROWNING reports that a short supply and the high quality of those received, raised the price during the week to 5c.@6c., live weight, with an active demand—most sold at 6c. CHAMBERLIN reports Calves at 4c.@7c., and O'BRIEN at 5½c.@6½c. We give these reports as they are furnished to us. There seems to be too great a variation in the prices at the different markets. We have seen very fine Calves sold at 5½c.@6c. the past week; there is no reason why Veal should be so much higher than Beef. Seven cents a pound for live weight is more than a shilling a pound for the meat.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, *at so much per head for a particular* lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been

At Allerton's	1,559	At Chamberlin's	5,741
At Browning's	7,561		
Total			14,861
Last week	11,728	Increase	3,133

There have been a majority of good sheep brought in, but there were hundreds of full aged sheep that would not measure more than two or three inches through from one side to the other. We can scarcely imagine where these animals go to, or who buys them—for of meat they have none; wool, none; their woolless skins are worthless, and no animal, other than the human, would pick their bones. Mr. BROWNING says, sheep sold as high as $5, and as low as 18c.—some we saw were not worth as many cents. There were 1,100 in the yards this morning. At noon we found the sheep-pens at Forty-fourth-street nearly empty.

SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 8.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by JAMES MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
155	at 365 00	105	at 312 50
97	at 210 25	130	at 334 50
46	at 178 50	21	at 84 00
89	at 228 00	94	at 244 00
199	at 593 50	171	at 434 00
80	at 279 75	58	at 240 75
75	at 253 00	19	at 95 00
188	at 579 74	105	at 357 25
92	at 190 00	226	at 575 50
7	at 26 50	61	at 226 75
126	at 547 25	74	at 191 12
158	at 449 50	10	at 38 00
100	at 356 87	139	at 542 00
Sheep and lambs	2,725 at		$9,030 36
Average per head			$3 43

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
90	at 257 73	61	at 155 29
158	at 338 80	127	at 415 50
8	at 35 75	55	at 270 00
61	at 254 12	76	at 210 87
64	at 234 25	39	at 118 87
18	at 58 75	29	at 71 88
34	at 103 12	117	at 348 00
85	at 179 88	103	at 314 50
210	at 833 87		
Sheep and Lambs	1,330 at		$4,200 00
Average per head			$3 23

Average rule light, Lambs generally slim; Sheep do. 35 head Castle sold from $8 to $10 50.

The following sales were made by THOS. C. LARKINS, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
92	at 362 50	83	at 261 25
77	at 305 00	21	at 95 25
100	at 459 67	78	at 322 75
73	at 302 75		
5 lambs	at 30 00	546	at $2,246 17
17 lambs	at 87 00	Average	$4 12

This was the best stock in the market last week.

SWINE.

There is a good demand for Swine. ALLERTON received 853 the past week—382 by Erie Railroad and 471 by Hudson River boats—all sold at 6½c.@7½c. live weight.

G. W. DORMAN, Union Drove Yards, reports first quality, corn-fed, at 6½c.@7c., and stock Swine for distilleries, at 5½c.@5¾c., in good demand.

HORSE MARKET.

To-day we visited several sales and exchange stables on Twenty-fourth-street, and found but little doing. There are less than 300 on hand. The sales of the past week amount to about 90.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, No. 96 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 70 on hand; sales of week 40, at $100@$250; demand moderately good for common horses, worth say $125 to $150, for cars, omnibuses, drays, &c.

CHAMBERLIN & Co., No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, report 64 on hand; sales of week, 19. Good demand for all kinds, especially for work horses.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 69 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 51 on hand; sales of three fine pairs of carriage horses at high figures. Demand good for the season. Supply short.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report 19 on hand; week's sales 7, averaging $200; market slow and regular; horses for city railroads in demand.

The other stables generally report stocks on hand limited and demand small.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been more freely offered at lower rates, which circumstance induced a better demand. The sales since Wednesday last reach 740 bbls., including 250 to-day, closing at $6 12½ for Pots and $6 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in fair request and firm at 27½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business presents no essential alterations. The general supply is moderate, but adequate to the wants of buyers. Prices are sustained.

BRICKS—North River hard are plenty and salable at former rates. Other kinds are without change.

CANDLES—Are rather more inquired for, but are without improvement in value.

CEMENT—Is taken, in lots as wanted, at $1@$1 12½ ℔ bbl., the old quotations.

COAL—Foreign is in slight supply and slack demand, at unvaried prices. Anthracite is in request, and is steady at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—Seems less active, but still commands very full rates. The day's sales reach only 89 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 290 bags Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; 50 Laguayra at 11½c.; and 30 Cape at 10½c., the latter cash, ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, but very stiffly held at 29½c. for New Sheathing; 24c. for Yellow do.; and 22c.@23c. for old do., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at yesterday's prices, which we annex; but as holders are reluctant to sell at such figures, and as this day's operations have not been sufficient to establish a new range of quotations, the one we give may be considered almost a nominal one:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FEATHERS—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

FISH—The market in general is rather poorly supplied, and though inactive, is very firm. Dry Cod command $4 12½@$4 50 ℔ cwt. No change in Mackerel or Herring worth mentioning.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more freely offered at lower rates. Hence, they are in improved demand for home use and export. The receipts are not large, but the stock here is quite adequate to the necessities of buyers; and holders are anxious to sell it. These circumstances account for the depression now apparent in the market. The day's sales comprise about 10,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 68½@ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 50

Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. common Western, deliverable in all October, at $7 ℔ bbl. Canadian is seemingly brisker, but not dearer. The day's sales amount to 1,800 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 37½@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is in slack [demand], and languid in price, with sales for the day [of] [illegible]0 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 [illegible]@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $6 [illegible]@$6 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is increasing.

FRUIT—Domestic and foreign Dried Fruit continued quiet, and otherwise unchanged. New-Jersey Peaches are arriving in moderate quantities, but do not suit the taste of buyers, and are quoted at prices ranging from 87½c.@$1 50 ℔ basket, without demand.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty active request, and though there is more arriving, prices are, if anything, on the advance. The amount in market is unusually *limited. The sales since our last have reached* 55,000 bushels Southern, here and for future delivery, at $2 05@$2 12½ *for White; and $1 70@$1 90 for Red*, ℔ bushel. The nominal quotations for Western White are $2 12½@$2 15; do. Red, $1 80@$1 90, and Canadian White, $2 05@$2 12½ ℔ bushel, but these kinds are very rare, and we can hear of no important transactions in them. Genesee is entirely out of market and is of uncertain value. Rye is extremely scarce and nominally quoted at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel, without sales of moment. *There is some prospect of a supply of new reaching us* soon, but those expecting to receive it are not desirous to sell it, in advance, as they hope to be able to get more for it when it arrives, than is now procurable. Barley is inactive and languid at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats rule dull and heavy, with more offering at 50c.@55c. ℔ bushel. Corn is coming forward pretty freely, but is in active demand for home use and for shipment at buoyant prices. The day's sales add up 68,000 bushels fair to choice Western mixed at 84c.@86c. ℔ bushel closing with little or none to be had under our highest quotation. There is no other kind in market. Beans and Peas are selling slowly at our old figures.

HAY—River is in moderate request at $1 25@$1 43¾ for new and old, ℔ 100 lbs. The stock of both is light.

HEMP—The market exhibits no great animation, but much firmness. The reduced supplies and high claims of owners interfere with, and retard sales.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention and have remained very firm. The arrivals are decreasing, and the stock now here does not exceed 78,275 of all kinds, including 21,900 Buenos Ayres, 38,300 Rio Grande, 2,500 Orinoco, 4,800 Porto Cabello, Curacoa, &c., 5,275 African, 700 San Juan, and 900 West India, Southern, &c.

HONEY—Is sparingly offered at former rates, though the demand is fair, in part for the trade and for shipment.

HOPS—Are quite dull and heavy at 19c.@22c. ℔ lb. The stock of last year's growth is not large, but as we shall soon be receiving the new crop, buyers scarcely notice what is in market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less sought after, but is still held at $31 50@$32 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds continue as previously reported.

LATHS—Eastern are taken as fast as received at $1 87½@$1 88, cash and short credit, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Remains inactive at unchanged quotations.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is still actively inquired for at buoyant rates. French Finished Calfskins, and English Salted Sheepskins are in better supply and slack request, at rather languid figures.

LIME—Rockland is rare and needed at 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The market is still amply supplied, but with a good demand for most descriptions, prices are well supported. Building operations in various localities are being carried on with renewed vigor, and thence has arisen an improved inquiry. There is also a growing export demand.

MOLASSES—Remain as last noticed, with sales of 75 bbls. Texas on private terms; 30 Cuba Muscovado do. do., and a small lot of New-Orleans at 35c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in moderate supply and request at $7½c.@$5 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is quoted at 42c. in lamps, and 43c.@43½c. in small lots, ℔ gallon, with light transactions. Shipping is not abundant, while being in demand, chiefly at $2 75@$2 80 ℔ bbl. White Rosin is inactive and somewhat nominal at $3@$4 50 ℔ 280 lbs. There is not much animation in common Rosin, but this is more firmly held at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. *Pitch is dull* and heavy at $2 50 ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—Rules scarce and quiet, without any material change in prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still dull, though quoted firm. Red Oil is in request, at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon, with a small amount offering. Palm and Olive Oils are unaltered. Linseed is less inquired for, and is now obtainable at 93c.@95c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 6—(For the week.) Sperm—There is considerable inquiry for Sperm, but sales to a limited extent only have been made, in consequence of holders not being inclined to sell at present prices. The transactions since our last include sales of 324 bbls. from right whale ships at 1 72½; and 50 bbls. of a Sperm whaler's cargo at a price not made public. Whale is also in good demand and holders firm. Sales for the week are 250 bbls. for home consumption, and 600 bbls. for export—all upon private terms. Whalebone—The market is quite active, with a slight advance in prices; transactions include 30,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 46½c.; 3,000 lbs. Northwest at 45c.; 7,000 do. do., and 5,000 do. Arctic, the prices of which we do not learn.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

POTATOES—The supply of new is not so extensive, while the demand for such is equally as brisk; and full prices continue to be realized. We may still quote Long Island and New-Jersey at 50c.@56½c. ℔ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active, but not so firm, the day's sales consisting of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 68½ for New Mess; $16 62½@$16 75 for *New Prime; and $19 25 for Old Mess*, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and very firm at 8½c.@10c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb., with sales of 180 pkgs. Lard is unchanged, the day's sales including 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in lively request at full rates; 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $25@$28 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@24c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been 100 tcs. sold to-day at $5@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue quiet, but firm, with a small general supply in market.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile found buyers, at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market is not so brisk, but is very firm, the day's sales including 1,100 hhds., &c. Cuba Muscovado, at 5¾c.@6⅝c.; 130 Porto Rico, at 7c.@7¾c.; and a little over 60 hhds. Texas on private terms, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is quiet and obtainable, mostly at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TIN—The demand is moderate, but prices are unaltered. The supply is rather limited.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair request at steady rates, but the light amount offering has impeded business.

WHISKY—The sales of the day reached only 200 barrels Ohio and Prison, at 40c.@40½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is now in fair supply, but the inquiry for it is by no means active, and the current transactions therein are of a retail character. Prices, however, are well supported. Foreign is also tolerably abundant, but, though not in much request, it is stiffly held. The anticipation common among holders is, that manufacturers and dealers must buy freely a little later in the season; and there is no inclination to press sales in advance, as it is believed that more will be gained by retaining supplies until an adequate demand arises.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included small lots of Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb; and 42,000 bushels Grain, chiefly, if not solely Corn at 4½d.@5d. in bulk, and 5d.@5½d. in ship's bags, ℔ bushel. For other ports the shipments were quite light, but ship-owners were very firm in their claims. The latest charters have been: A ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals; and one from Shediac to Bristol Channel, both at £4; one from Musquash, N. B., to London, and a bark from Buctouche to Hull or Grimsby, both at £4 15s; a Br. bark, hence to London, Oak Plank, £4; a bark, 300 tons, to Barcelona, Logwood, $6 25 ℔ ton, and 75c. ℔ bbl.; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and back to New-York or Falmouth, England, for orders, £5 ℔ ton for the round voyage; a brig, to Cadiz, light and heavy Pipe Staves, $19 50 and $21 50; bark *Crowler*, (5,000 bbls.) to load in the line for New-Orleans, $2,000; a brig, from Jacksonville to St. Michaels, Lumber, $15 50; a schr. 155 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,200; a Br. brig, to Greenock; a ship, from Baltimore to Aspinwall, Coal; and a schr., to Lisbon and back, on private terms.

Produce Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Tomatoes are abundant this week, and have fallen in price to 62½c. ℔ bushel. Peaches, enough in quantity but poor in quality, 62c.@75c. ℔ basket. The crop is said to be falling from the trees before maturity, which may account for the small size of those in market. There is a scarcity as yet of good sour Apples. We quoted Potatoes last week declining in price, and have to add to-day that the market was overstocked on Monday, so that a number of loads went back. The rot has made its appearance, though but little damage is apprehended this season from that cause.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites ℔ basket	$0 50@$0 56
Potatoes—Mercers ℔ basket	0 56@ 0 62
Potatoes—New-Jersey Dyckman's ℔ barrel	1 75@ 1 87
Potatoes—New-Jersey Junes ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers ℔ barrel	1 75@ 2 00
Onions—Jersey Potato ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Corn—Rare ripe ℔ bbl	2 12@ 2 25
Garlic ℔ 100	0 00@ — —
Cabbages ℔ 100	2 50@ 3 50
Cucumbers ℔ 100	0 56@ 0 62
Squashes—White ℔ bbl	1 00@ — —
Squashes—Yellow ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Blackberries ℔ bushel	1 50@ 2 00
Whortleberries ℔ bushel	2 50@ 3 00
Tomatoes ℔ bushel	0 62@ — —
Apples—Sour and Sweet Bow ℔ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Apples—Common ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Peaches ℔ basket	0 37@ 1 50
Watermelons ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Butter—New ℔ lb	18c.@24c.
Butter—Orange County ℔ lb	22c.@25c.
Cheese ℔ lb	8c.@10c.
Eggs ℔ doz	—@16c.

Retail Market Prices.

There is but little alteration to note in the prices of farm produce this week. Cattle advanced [illegible] ℔ lb. at Bull's Head on last market-day, but PRIME BEEF still sells at last week's rates—[illegible] ℔ lb. VEAL and LAMB have not altered in price. The supply of these meats is an average one for the season, and demand moderate.

POULTRY AND GAME—Are neither in large demand. Fowls are pretty abundant at from 75c.@$1 25 ℔ pair. Geese are scarce, and are sold at $1 [illegible] each. Turkeys sell at 18c. ℔ lb. "Broilers," 75c.@$1 25 ℔ pair. Tame Ducks $1@$1 50 ℔ pair. Woodcock, [illegible] ℔ pair.

SALT MEATS and SALT FISH remain at unchanged rates.

FRESH FISH is a little dearer, because the supply is a little scanty. Sea Bass is now 10c.@12½c., Porgies [illegible], Eels 10c.@12½c., Flounders 6c., [illegible], and Sturgeon 6c., ℔ lb.

OYSTERS and CLAMS have neither changed in supply or price, and the demand, especially for Oysters, is still very dull—not duller, however, than usual at this season. The average prices are, for Oysters, [illegible]; Clams, 75c.@$1, and Soft Shell Clams, [illegible] ℔ hundred.

BUTTER and CHEESE are in pretty good supply and good demand. BUTTER ranges from [illegible] ℔ lb., but some of the dealers have a brand, which they denominate "*Fancy Orange County*," and decline selling for less than 27c. ℔ lb. CHEESE ranges from 6c.@12c. ℔ lb. EGGS are a little scarcer, and are sold at eight for a [illegible].

VEGETABLES—Are still coming in freely, and, comparatively speaking, are sold at cheap rates. Potatoes, of best quality, (Mercers, &c.,) are especially abundant, and can be had as low as 12½c. ℔ half-peck. Cabbages, large and good, 5c.@6c. ℔ head; Cucumbers, 1c. each; Corn, (becoming plentier,) 12½c. ℔ dozen; Beets, 4c. ℔ bunch; Tomatoes, (plenty,) 15c.@18c. ℔ half-peck; Onions, 4c.@6c. ℔ bunch; Green Peas, (of excellent quality,) $1 ℔ bushel; Beans, ("refugees,") [illegible] ℔ bushel; String Beans, 25c.@37½c. ℔ bushel; Squashes, 4c.@6c. each; Egg Plants, (only a few in market,) 12½c. each; Watermelons are not so plenty as they were last week, though no alteration in price has taken place, 18c.@[illegible] each.

FRUITS in season are abundant, and good and in brisk demand at cheap rates. Apples (sour and sweet Bows) are in fair supply and in good demand at [illegible] ℔ half peck or $2 ℔ bbl. Strawberry apples sell at [illegible] ℔ half peck. Pears range from 18c. to [illegible] ℔ half peck, and Peaches (yet of an inferior quality) from [illegible] ℔ quart. Apricots are abundant and sell freely at from 50c. to 75c. ℔ hundred. Currants being nearly out of season, are not in large supply—[illegible] ℔ lb. Blackberries 9c. ℔ quart; Whortleberries are plenty, and are likewise sold at 9c. ℔ quart. Plums are in great variety and abundance. The "Green Gage" variety are sold at 25c., the "Washington Gage" and the Bolmar at 31c., and the "Red Gage" at 18c. ℔ half peck.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 27, 1855.

COTTON MARKET.—The market has been very dull throughout the week, and to effect sales, [illegible] prices have gradually been submitted to. Our quotations are reduced [illegible] ℔ lb. The sales for the week are 34,670 bales, of which 7,100 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 27,2[illegible] bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales. Market quiet. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7⅜	Middling	[illegible]
Fair Mobiles	[illegible]	Middling	[illegible]
Fair Uplands	[illegible]	Middling	[illegible]

Imports into this port, Jan. 1 to July 27, 1855	[illegible]
Imports into this port, Jan. 1 to July 27, 1854	[illegible]
Delivered for consumption	[illegible]
Taken for export	[illegible]
Taken for export	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]

In the manufacturing districts trade continues in a languid state. [illegible] operations. At same time there are symptoms of improvement in the Indian and Australian markets, which have so long been in a very depressed condition, and hopes are thereby encouraged of a revival in the trade connected with those countries. [illegible] which is a subject of the greatest interest at present, [illegible] favorable of late, [illegible] Warmth and sunshine are now greatly to be desired. [illegible] chiefly, to preparations for subscription to the French loan, in case it should not be all taken at home, there has been an increased demand for Money this week, but Gold continues to arrive freely, and there is no change in rates. Consols close at 91. Influenced by the dull news to our Cotton market, the Manchester market has been, to some extent, [illegible] valued at the close of last week; but, the accumulation of stocks having been reduced, sellers are not disposed to make much concession.

CORN MARKET.—Notwithstanding the unsettled character of the weather, there has been no activity in the market. With limited demand, prices of WHEAT and FLOUR remain about the same as on last Friday. INDIAN CORN has been more inquired for, and higher prices have been obtained: the quotation of white is almost nominal.

Western Canal superfine Flour, ℔ bbl [illegible]

Baltimore and Philadelphia do. new ℔ bbl	[illegible]
Ohio do. ℔ bbl	[illegible]
Sour do. ℔ bbl	[illegible]
White U. S. Wheat, ℔ 70 lbs	[illegible]
Red and Mixed do., ℔ 70 lbs	[illegible]
Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn, ℔ 480 lbs	[illegible]
White do., ℔ 480 lbs	[illegible]

ASHES—About 200 bbls. have been sold at [illegible] for Pot, and 35s. ℔ cwt. for Pearl.

RESIN continues in good demand; 4,000 bbls. have been sold at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. ℔ cwt. for Common.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE may be quoted at 31s. 6d. to 32s. ℔ cwt.

TALLOW—A large business has been done at 55s. to 56s. 6d. for Y. C. and 54s. to 55s. ℔ cwt. for North and South American.

LARD—About 150 tons have been sold at last week's prices.

OILS—The transactions in Palm Oil have been large, 6,000 tons having been sold on the spot and the arrival, at £39 to £40 ℔ ton. Pale Seal may be quoted at £50 ℔ ton, and pale Rape 57s. ℔ cwt.

RICE still continues dull. No sales of American are reported.

DYEWOODS—About 300 tons Logwood have been sold at £8 to £8 10s. for Campeachy, and [illegible] ℔ ton for Jamaica; 60 tons Fustic brought £9 10s. 6d. to £9 15s.; 15 tons green Ebony £7 12s. 6d. to £8 ℔ ton, and a small parcel of Camwood at £19 10s. to £20 ℔ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—One gallon of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs $1 25. Half pint of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs eight cents. One of my Britannia Metal Patent FOUNTAIN LAMPS costs $1 25. Tin do. 62½ cents. Eight cents worth of my Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant and steady light,

25 HOURS, OR 25 HOURS FOR ONE CENT.

My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn

EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3¼ HOURS EACH

Without being Refilled or Trimmed, saving an immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter that this is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.

And being a pure, fixed Oil, free from smoke, pleasant both to the taste and smell, and free from all danger from explosion, it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.

The Lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order; yet so far peculiar, that it is *almost* impossible to spill the Oil from it in carrying it about the house.

One gallon of Oil, if burned three hours each evening, will last 140 days, or about five months, and upon experiment and comparison it will be found that one dollar's worth of Oil will burn as many hours as four dollars worth of Burning Fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine this Lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., near William, Manufacturer of Sperm, Lard, Whale, Elephant and Fountain Oils.

For sale by W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. 22 Bowery, W. G. CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. F. C. HERMAN, No. 881 Broadway; S. W. SMITH, No. 29 Maiden-lane; and by Hardware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning, being unmixed and perfectly free from gum. It works freely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1c. a pound; White Lead, 8c. do.; Zinc, 9c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., &c., at No. 112 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c. [illegible] cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 112 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,

of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the greatest safety which it is produced [illegible] and from the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repair—render it superior to ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building fine dwellings in town or country, to investigate the evidence.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information, as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 297 Washington-st., New-York.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible], New-York.

F. & J. DUGAN, No. 466 Broome-st., New-York.

THOMAS LEWIS, No. 49 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. HIGHAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY [illegible] at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] whom it may concern:

[illegible]

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR LIQUORS UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10th and 11th, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 17 Broad-st., a fine collection of choice brandies, wines, clarets, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE OR SAVE MONEY.—THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 [illegible]

[illegible] Not one dollar's worth on bidding allowed.

[illegible] VALUABLE FINE GOLD [illegible] STOCK, GOLD AND SILVER [illegible]

William Irving, Auctioneer.

[illegible] COURT.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. [illegible] FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ o'clock [illegible]

[illegible] HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] HALLIDAY will sell at auction [illegible]

Henry Cook, Auctioneer.

[illegible] FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—[illegible]

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—[illegible] FRIDAY, August 10, at 10½ o'clock. [illegible]

W. J. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, HORSE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, [illegible]—FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at [illegible] chewing tobacco.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the [illegible] day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

[illegible] can be obtained of either of the Directors, [illegible] information as may be desired. Installments [illegible] to be called in, from time to time, as the [illegible] may require.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
[illegible]	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
[illegible] Olyphant,	Chas. H. Delavan,	Thomas Slocomb,
[illegible]	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
[illegible]	F. P. Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
[illegible]	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
[illegible]	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
[illegible]	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
[illegible]	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
[illegible] Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
[illegible]	Samuel Bates,	James Bentard,
[illegible]	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall [illegible] [illegible] JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. [illegible] [illegible] E. G. DRAKE, President.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. [illegible] ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS [illegible] ERASTUS LYMAN, President. [illegible]

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] MASON THOMSON, Pres.

FURNITURE.

[illegible] FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible]

[illegible] SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

[illegible] for sale by FRED. COOKE, Cornell, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO. CAPITAL, $300,000. SHARES, $50 EACH. JACOB CROMWELL, President. LEVI DODGE, Treasurer.

JACOB CROMWELL,
ISAAC SEE,
JAMES H. TAYLOR, } Directors.
JAMES STODDARD,
LEVI DODGE.

1,000 SHARES—Of the Stock remain to be subscribed for. Books for that purpose will be opened on the 15th inst. at the Office of Messrs. WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., New-York, where specimens of the articles produced can be seen, and Geological reports of the Quarry had.

15 per cent. to be paid on subscription, 15 per cent. on the 15th of September, and 10 per cent. every 60 days, thereafter, until the whole amount is paid in.

This Company is in successful operation, having a fine Factory at the Quarry, abundant water-power, machinery for sawing, planing, rubbing and carving, together with all necessary apparatus for carrying on their business; have also a Factory and show-rooms in Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, near the Hamilton Ferry, with a large stock of mantels, table-tops, washstands, roofing slate, &c. A large bed is now uncovered at the Quarry measuring 45,000 solid feet, without any further expense of o'erage, producing a beautiful quality of Slate; this bed alone will turn out 8,100 squares of roofing, besides mantel stuff, which will yield the sum of $44,000, at present prices. The New-Jersey Railroad and Lehigh Canal Depots are nearly on the line and vicinity of the Quarry; nearly forty men are engaged in their operations.

AUGUST 8, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghae,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of B. T. H. GIBSON, No. 32 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.
JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 38 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 22 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 26th of June.

Payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1865, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 11th inst.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug. 8 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 47 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 13th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.
Aug. 8, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 185 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bonde-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. PERRY'S
VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.
THIS valuable preparation will clear the system in a few hours of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Agents,
No. 141 William-st., cor. Fulton.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in the good condition as before the disease really took up all the above therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 2 and 4 to 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st. pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad dock:

LEAVES NEW-YORK			LEAVES RED BANK		
Friday, Aug. 3	12	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3	12	M.
Saturday, Aug. 4	1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 4	11	A. M.
Do for Passaic only	5½	P. M.	Do for Passaic only	1	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5	[illegible]	P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6	10	A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6	2	P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7	11	A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7	3	P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8	12	M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8	3	P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9	12½	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9	4½	P. M.
Friday, Aug. 10	[illegible]	P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10	[illegible]	P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11	[illegible]	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11	[illegible]	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12	[illegible]	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare 37½ cents.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Ocean Port.		
Monday, Aug. 6	3	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7	10	A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7	3	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8	11	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8	4	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9	6	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9	4	P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10	7	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10	4	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11	8	A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11	3½	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11	7½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12	8	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12	6	P. M.
Monday, Aug. 13	3	A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13	9	A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14	7½	A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 265 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 360 Water st., New-York.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 165 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, August 10, 1855.—Fare 50 cents.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents. Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and seasons rare spent by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail train, or cars, or to any other when required. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 1:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 4:15 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M. in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:40 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TO SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 2:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:00 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 3:36, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-Haven, New-London, Stonington, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers will leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 5:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Office. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.
RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL—Prepared in first-rate order for steamers' use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chesnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to
CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL $5 25 PER TON.—First quality Red and White Ash Schuylkill Coal, Egg, Furnace or Stove size, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Flour $10 per barrel.

COAL, COAL.—Lehigh, and red and white ash coal, broken, egg and stove sizes, carefully prepared and under cover, for sale at the lowest market price.
MARTIN & PEARSON, No. 436 Washington-st., corner of Desbrosses-st.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 570 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 20th-st., corner of 8th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated —the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservative of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnessed their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SPOKEL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York, No. [illegible] South Front-st., Philadelphia.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES.—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,500 tons best English make, 56 lbs. per lineal yard, for October delivery, in Wales, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 12 Wall-st., or [illegible] Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon..........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon..........110
In second cabin..........60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin..........$120. Price of passage, second cabin..........[illegible]

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $110, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 LBS. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four Hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad; no Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains, no Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids, no River Fever and Ague, no Cholera on this route—through to California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship GEORGE LAW, 3,000 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 2,000 tons burden, Wm. LAPIDGE, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA.—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco, including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
I. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing at YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL and HUDSON.—Meals served on board—From pier foot of Jay-st.—The steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain I. POLHEMUS, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in time for the cars. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 202 West-st., near Jay-st.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.
(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855. CHAUNCEY CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO. for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 56 Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
CHAUNCEY CLARK,
ERIE L. HALL.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of JACOB DURYEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JACOB DURYEE,
ISAAC DURYEE,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.
No. 267 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

The undersigned will continue the MAHOGANY AND LUMBER BUSINESS at the old stand, under the name and firm of JACOB DURYEE'S SONS, where they hope to meet with the same liberal patronage extended to the late firm.
ISAAC DURYEE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAINES, BROS & CUMMINGS, Piano-forte Manufacturers, at No. 116 3d av., New-York, is this 8th day of August, 1855, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said business will be continued, and all claims against said firm settled by M. J. & F. W. HAINES.
(Signed) M. J. HAINES,
F. W. HAINES,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1855. D. P. CUMMINGS.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 207 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

LEECHES—20,000 fresh Swedish leeches, arrived in prime order, per steamship [illegible]. For sale by [illegible] CLEU & CO., No. 95 Maiden-lane.

O. AMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS S. MYERS AND JOHN D. MYERS against M. L. COR[illegible] THELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 74 Wall st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty eight dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1855.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 1st day of August, 1855, at the City Hall in the City of New-York. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
au2-law6wTh* No. 74 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and SELAH CHAMBERLAIN against the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July instant, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 40 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five thousand and fifty-four dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 14th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1855.
MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au2-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAUMMAN against JAMES DINNIN, S. J. A. BURG and ANNA C. BURG, his wife, John O'Neil and Mrs. O'Neil, his wife, her Christian name being unknown, Cornelius Lockwood, Peter Cassidy, Madison Cassidy, Leonard E. Townsend, Joseph Dunn, John L. Cheeseman, David Stevenson, Michael H. Cashman, Daniel Cashman and Francis McDonough. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 16, 1855. SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy19-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN B. ROMAT and JOHN D. TOWNSEND against STEPHEN WILSON and FREDERICK LANDERS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on July 11, 1855, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy seven cents, with interest from the 10th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June [illegible], 1855.
GEO. S. CARMICHAEL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—SIMON DREYFOUS against CHARLES A. QUARTIER and HENRY J. QUARTIER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To CHARLES A. QUARTIER and HENRY J. QUARTIER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 30 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars [illegible] with interest from the 9th day of June, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1855.
H. MORRISON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy12-law6wTh* No. 30 Chambers-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE T. CHANCERELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1855.
MOTT & MURRAY, Executors.
ap5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COOMBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of M. FREEMAN & CO., No. 8 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1855.
JOSEPH EATON, Administrator.
ap19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, [illegible]
CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of [illegible] next.—Dated July 18, 1855.
MARY A. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. MAHONEY, Administrators.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BABCOCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same to G. C. BURNAP, at the office of CAMPBELL HALL & CO., No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1855.
GEO. H. BABCOCK, } Administrators.
G. C. BURNAP,
my10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. ST. FELIX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April [illegible], 1855. ANNA MARIA M. ST. FELIX, Executrix.
ap19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 40 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855. ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.
mh1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. FAVRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855.
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator.
mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISRAEL SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855. JACOB MILLER, Administrator, &c., of said Snook.
je14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 108 Henry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated, June 9, 1855.
HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.
je14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. J. & I. FONDA, Nassau Bank Buildings, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated July 23, 1855.
ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix.
jy26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. 10 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of August, 1855.
JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.
au2-law6mTh*

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations, with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 11th of August, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be charged as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $25, Pilatka $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS prevailing at New-Orleans, the steamer CAHAWBA will not leave until Aug. 26.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 34 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very thin and well [illegible], [illegible] cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale [illegible], [illegible] store, No. 1 [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steamboat Racing—A Collision.

No. 80 Beekman-street, Aug. 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was yesterday a passenger in the *Island City*, bound to Hunter's Point, to connect with the *Flushing* Railroad cars. Starting at the same hour, 3 o'clock P. M., the *Ravenswood* for Astoria, having the lead at the start, took her place outside, or, as the sailors have it, on our starboard bow. This placed the *Ravenswood* between us and our landing point, to reach which we must, at some point of our progress, cross her track.

We advanced at about an equal speed, on a converging line, gradually approaching each other, each apparently struggling for the advantage, and each equally determined not to yield the course.

In this position, and with this determination, a collision was inevitable, and after a brief interval the two boats were brought into contact, the guard of the *Ravenswood* coming over and riding the guard of the *Island City*, crushing in the light woodwork of the latter forward of her wheels.

In this position, with the two boats at their topmost speed, the hour had come when *one must yield*, or the stronger carry the weaker on his course, above water or below, as events might decide, or each, or both, be involved in some fatal disaster.

At this moment I think the Captain or Pilot of the *Island City* thought a little discretion was wise, and the *Ravenswood* was allowed to pass across our bows, and each boat proceeded to her destination.

The danger was over, and in the after part of the boat there was but one voice, and that in condemnation of the folly and wickedness of this entire proceeding. We could not judge, nor did we care, which officer was the most at fault. We were passengers in the *Island City*, and the officers of that boat were responsible to us for our safe delivery, ordinary dangers only excepted, whom they contracted to carry us.

An effort was made to embody this expression of condemnation, felt certainly by many of the passengers; but we were upon the point of landing, and the zealous partisans of the Captain and pilot opposed the proceeding, which was abandoned, with the resolve, on my part, that the occasion should not pass without my protest at least, publicly made, as plainly as it was there expressed, against this practice of public carriers putting at hazard, without a thought of their responsibility, the safety and the lives of defenceless passengers.

Of the Captain of the *Island City* I know nothing. Of the pilot, I have before witnessed, in silence, his insolence to passengers, and on this occasion experienced it myself. From Capt. Baldwin, of the *Ravenswood*, I should have expected more discretion.

If the traveling public will not defend themselves against such outrage and wrong, against this unbridled passion, and unrestrained emulation, this brief passage along our shores will sooner or later bring sorrow upon these culpable steamboat officers or their thoughtless partisans.

The *Island City*, or the *Ravenswood*, will soon have a place in history with the many calamities which darken the pages of the past, unless better counsels within, or the public voice without, teach these men their duty and their responsibility.

On another occasion, if you will give me the room and I have the time, I will say a few words about the *Glen Cove* and *Granite State*, two rival boats on another route. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

Broadway Blockaded with "Extra" Stages.

It has been boldly asserted by various officers of the City Government that Mayor Wood has exceeded his authority by giving Mr. Barak Cornell permits to run ten extra stages on his Broadway and Wall-street line. This action is declared wholly illegal, and in relation thereto the Board of Councilmen have adopted the following:

Whereas, By the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed April 4, 1854, entitled "An act to regulate stage routes in the City of New-York, and to provide for the formation of companies to operate the same," it is declared that all licenses then in force, for omnibuses or stages in the City, shall be deemed to have the approval and consent of the Mayor and Common Council, as provided in the 14th section of said act; and,

Whereas, Section 15 of said act provides, that no consent or authority given by the Common Council of said City, pursuant to the provision of the last section, shall be terminated or altered, unless by the concurrence of the votes of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, nor unless the Mayor shall approve and certify his approval thereto, as provided by section 12; and,

Whereas, It has been stated in some of the public newspapers, that in defiance of said law, the Mayor has granted permits to Barak Cornell to run ten additional stages in Broadway; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, whether he has granted permits to any person or persons, or to any company, to run an increased number of stages in Broadway, without the authority and consent of the Common Council, required by the above-mentioned act of the Legislature, and, if so, to report the law or ordinance from which he derives the power to grant such permits.

Board of Aldermen....Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Board met at 7 o'clock. In the absence of the President, Alderman Nathan C. Ely was called to the Chair.

DAMAGES SUSTAINED FROM PIERS.

Alderman Wm. Tucker offered a resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to give his opinion, whether the City be liable for damages sustained in consequence of the piers being out of repair, in cases where the piers are under lease, with a provision that the parties holding said leases shall do the necessary repairs. Adopted.

CLERK OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

A resolution was adopted, concurring with the other Board, directing payment by the Comptroller of salary due the Clerk of the Fire Commissioners, to August, 1855.

After reference to their appropriate Committees, of several reports from the other Board, the Board adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole—Mr. Pinckney in the Chair.

The regular calendar was taken up. The following papers were ordered to a third reading:

In favor of fencing lots in Twenty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and filling lots in Seventy-ninth street. In favor of flagging Greenwich street, between Bank and Berthune streets. A number of other papers were also ordered to a third reading, and the Committee rose and reported the reports accepted. The Board then resumed, and adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, the Mayor, in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted asking a list of the Census Marshals from the Secretary of State.

The bill of Mr. Canniff, from July 1 to Aug. 1, amounting to $104 14, was ordered to be paid by the City Chamberlain.

Upon a similar bill of John L. Ambler, for services as Clerk in the Seventh District Police Court, ensued a prolonged and excited discussion. The resolution directing payment of the same was adopted.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to the Assessment Rolls, in explanation of his transfer of the same to the Clerk of Arrears instead of the Tax Commissioners. He cited at length the Statutes upon the subject, in justification of his procedure. In the course of the communication he censures strongly the Tax Commissioners, in their delay in keeping a majority of the rolls out of the hands of this Department after the time prescribed by law. An examination of the footing-up of four tax books, containing computations of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eleventh Wards, respectively showed he alleged, errors to the amount of $80,000. Meanwhile, the rolls he transmitted to the Board for their future action. The communication was ordered on file.

The following resolution was offered by Supervisor Lord:

Resolved, That all the assessment rolls be placed in the hands of the Comptroller, and that he cause the amount of tax to be extended and placed in the proper column, and when completed to be deposited with the Clerk of Arrears, who on or before the 1st of September next must deliver the same to the Receiver of Taxes. Adopted.

Supervisor Williamson moved, which was carried, that the Tax Commissioners complete the assessment rolls by affixing their signatures immediately.

The Commissioners then came forward and signed the assessment rolls.

Adjourned to next Monday.

Desertion.

Mrs. Lewis, late Miss Mary Jane Davis, now residing at Dr. Finnigan's, No. 62 Pike-street, yesterday made complaint at the Mayor's Office that her husband had deserted her. It appears that after a slight acquaintance, she married Henry Lewis, a widower of about 43 years of age; the ceremony was performed on the 6th inst., by Rev. R. R. Thompson, of the Methodist Church. Accused then took her to the Metropolitan Hotel, where, possessing himself of her gold watch, valued at $30, and drawing her savings from the Seamen's Savings Bank, he deserted her, on the 7th, carrying with him all her means of livelihood. He is described as a stout-built man, without whiskers, dresses ordinarily in black, and wears gold studs; his nose is large, his appearance and address gentlemanly. He has with him his daughter, four years of age.

Railroad Accident.

A German grocer, of Wheeling, Virginia, named either Adolph Ponsvruch or Steinbrugh, was on Tuesday, run over by the Harlem down train, just the other side of Mott Haven. The lower part of the right leg was completely cut from the limb and his right arm was broken. The man was walking on the track and paid no attention to the whistle. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and put under the care of Dr. Van Blarcom.

Run Over.

Yesterday afternoon a carter named John Tiernan, while driving a loaded cart, fell off in front of the wheel which passed over his leg and arm, breaking the former just above the ancle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman Abbott.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Catharine Connaty, late of No 16 Scammel-street, by Coroner O'Donnell. From the testimony it appeared that the child fell from the upper part, supposed to be the roof, of the house. She fell to the pavement, and when taken up was still breathing, but insensible. She bled profusely at the mouth and nose. There is no guard or railing on the roof to prevent persons from falling. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "Death by injuries received by a fall. Further, we suppose that the deceased had fallen from the roof, although there is no direct testimony as to that fact. We feel ourselves nevertheless called upon to invite the attention of the authorities to the unsafe condition of the roof." Deceased was born in the city of Williamsburg, and was four years and nine months of age.

THE CHATHAM-STREET CALAMITY.

Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Emma Jacobs, who died on Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, from burns received by the fire at the clothing store No. 53½ Chatham-street on Sunday last. The evidence as already published was read to the Jury. Verdict: "Death from burns." Deceased was a native of Germany, and twenty-three years of age.

Police News.

CHANCES FOR THIEVES.

Hall door No. 91 Norfolk-street open at midnight. Secured by Officer Brown.

Store No. 249 Pearl-street, also open at a late hour, and secured by a policeman.

STABBING.

A lad named Henry Shroder, while engaged in a difficulty with a boy named Peter Hasset, was severely stabbed in the shoulder by a pocket-knife in the hands of his antagonist. Hasset was arrested and taken before Justice Wood, who committed him for trial.

BURGLARY.

Peter Williams, Louis Medeifre, and Amelia his wife, were yesterday arrested, charged with having, in connection with two other men known as "Dutch Charley" and "Jimmy," broken into the clothing store of Messrs. Fox & Ribas, of No 97 Chatham-street, whence they stole clothing to the value of $300. The evidence against prisoners went to show that the rear yard of complainants' house adjoins that of Medeifre, at No. 233 William-street, and that on the night of the 26th of July the accused, by scaling the fence and prying open the shutters, entered the store, whence, taking the goods, they were thrown over the wall into Medeifre's yard, where the female prisoner carried them up stairs. The principal witness against the parties was a servant in the employ of Medeifre, named Mathilde Baer, who saw all the circumstances of the robbery, and likewise saw the disposal of the goods. The prisoners were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, and fully committed for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

William Chambers was yesterday taken before Justice Pearcey, charged with a felonious assault upon Officer Elliott, of the Twelfth District. Chambers was drunk and disorderly in the street, and the officer was arresting him when prisoner cut him across the head with a large knife, inflicting a fearful wound. Prisoner was committed to answer.

BURGLARIOUS INTENT.

Thomas Conigan, a tailor aged 18, and George Morton, aged 16, were yesterday found by Officer Wilson in the upper story of a house on Eighteenth-street, near the Second-avenue, under very suspicious circumstances. On their persons were found several skeleton keys, with other burglarious tools. They were taken before Justice Pearcey, who committed them for six months as vagrants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Aug. 8.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Eighteen gentlemen were yesterday empaneled as a Grand Jury. Nearly seventy were summoned. Sixteen are a quorum. There was more than a quorum yesterday, consequently some work could be entered upon. The following are the names of those empaneled:

DAVID BEACH, Foreman.

Wm. F. Aims, John Buckley, Jr., Solomon Banta, Jonathan Danforth, Robert Henry, Josiah S. Leveritt, Thos. H. Messenger, Elliott Walker, Charles C. Burton, Geo. D. Baldwin, Ambrose K. Ely, Francis Leland, John B. Lawrence, John McLean, Henry Spafford, Moses B. Taylor, David Tappen.

The Judge's charge was very brief. He glanced at the usual topics which the law requires to be noticed, said nothing about the Prohibitory Law, and gave the Jury the Manual of the Duties of Grand Jurors, compiled by the District Attorney.

The only case tried was one of

GRAND LARCENY.

Patrick Burke was charged with robbing David Guillod. The complainant stated that he was walking in the street quite composedly, shortly after midnight on the 16th June. While leisurely meditating, and slowly returning home, he was accosted by two men, one of whom was the prisoner, and the other was a man unknown. They accosted him familiarly, and asked him how his health had been since they last had the pleasure of an interview. He assured them that they were mistaken, that he had never seen them before. They thought they had all three better take a drink, to which proposition Guillod seems to have readily consented. Burke treated to the first drink, the unknown man treated to the second, and Guillod, not to be outdone in liberality, treated to the third. He then proposed to go home, but they told him in seductive accents, of a nice piece and a pretty girl. Human flesh is frail, and Guillod went with them to see the pretty girl. There was some discrepancy in that part of the evidence, which related to Guillod's entering the house. Whether in or out of house, however, he was attacked, as he alleged, by the two men, Burke taking a close gripe of his throat, and almost choking him, while the other drew forth his watch and chain. Burke then said to his confederate, "Go round to the other side, he has money." But at this point some alarm occurred, and they ran away, Guillod pursuing them and crying "watch." An officer caught Burke, but the other man escaped.

Ex-Recorder Tallmadge defended the prisoner, and called several witnesses to give him a good character, among whom was Mr. Fleury of the Westchester House. The prisoner, it appeared, had been in the employ of most of these witnesses, and was considered by them honorable and trustworthy.

There was considerable discrepancy in the prosecutor's evidence, relative to the manner in which the watch was stolen from him, and also, whether he did, or did not, enter the house of ill fame. The Jury were in doubt, and after being out some time, came back to ask questions. Then they went back again, and finally were discharged, being unable to agree. This disagreement of Juries is getting to be a sore nuisance.

[Communicated.]

Facts for Capitalists.

The language of an eminent writer may here be quoted very appropriately. As a diamond which flashes so brilliantly upon the fair brow of beauty is of no practical value until dragged from its native bed, so the world of nature is full of rare jewels, which are made of value to mankind only when laborious energy, observation and calculation, have brought them out from the crude mass of matter, and given them specific form, classification and application. One of these rare products of nature has recently been discovered on this continent, and the only one yet developed in such a state of purity throughout, for solidity, compactness, color and texture. This beautiful article is found in large and extensive layers, or benches, in one of the mountains of Pennsylvania.

This immense quarry is owned, and being extensively worked, by the *American Mantel and Slate Company* of New-York. Mantels, table tops, cabinet slabs, and numerous other articles, are made in perfect imitation of all the rare and most beautiful marbles known. I have never before seen so complete a comparison; in fact, it would be most difficult to determine the imitation from the real, if placed side by side, except the finer crystal-like texture, upon the imitation.

The enameling must be done by no other but an artist of the first order, a master of his business, as a close examination the materials applied by extreme heat, become completely vitrified, and is therefore proof against oils or acids. Upon seeing the articles, I was astonished to find they were one half less than those of the real marble. At such prices the iron will *no longer have a place in our parlors or sitting rooms*, but calmly submit to bear the heavy burden of *locomotives and freight trains*. *Yes*—marble will turn its ghastly eyes upon its rival, "Slate Stone," with an envious grin. Roofing slate is also found in the quarry in great abundance, competing with the "Welsh Slate," cheaper than tin. AMERICA.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Auction Sale of fine old Wines, Brandies, &c., by Ed. Schenck, No. 16 Wall-street, on Thursday, August 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. These liquors are warranted of the first quality, and will be sold genuine as imported, without reserve, including original packages and cases of Old Madeiras, Ports, Pale and Brown Sherries, Champaigne, Otard, Hennessey and Martell, London Dock Brandies, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 165 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The searching and curative *properties* render them invaluable to those who suffer from liver and stomach complaints. Any case of Dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, *New-York*, and *244 Strand, London*, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Mr. J. R. Scott is now the great feature in theatricals of this City. The National is nightly crowded to overflowing. To-night he appears as *Wallace*, his favorite character. This will be a treat, as he will be supported by a strong cast. The "Night Owl" and "State Secrets" will make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ambrotypes made only at Brady's—a new and beautiful art, taken instantaneously in clear and cloudy weather—more durable and perfect than Daguerreotypes. No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Beer-House Murder—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer.

Stimulated by the reward offered by the Mayor of Newark, *the police of New-York and Jersey City* were on the alert yesterday for John McKinney, charged with the murder of Conrad Bauer, the keeper of a lager bier saloon in Newark, on the previous night. He was arrested last evening in Jersey City.

Salaries of City Officials.

By the Salary Ordinance, which was passed by the Common Council on Tuesday evening, the pay of *the officials of Jersey City is as follows*:

Recorder	$500	Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers	$100
City Clerk	1,000	Assessors of Taxes	400
City Marshal	400	Collector of Taxes	500
City Comptroller	475	Captain of Watch, per month	40
City Treasurer	400	Asst. Capt. of Watch per month	35
School Superintend't	100	Watchmen, per month	25
City Physician	300	Day Policemen per day	1 50
Corporation Attorney	300		
Overseers of Poor	300		
Street Commissioners	800		
Chief En. Fire Dept.	400		
Chief Day Police	800		

The Corporation Printer receives $450 per year, and 15 cents per line for tax table. Lamplighters get 50 cents per month for each lamp.

Licenses.

A large number of applications for licenses were yesterday made to Mayor Clickener, of Hoboken. The following is the number granted: Fifteen to hotels, 13 for Inns and Taverns, 15 for Hacks, 15 for Omnibuses and 6 for Express wagons; for which the city received the sum of $1,730.

Liquor Trials.

Two Jersey City liquor dealers yesterday had a hearing before the Recorder for selling without license. Wm. Wheeler was convicted and paid the usual fine of $10. Hugh Riley was also found guilty, and it being the second offence he was fined $20.

Recorder's Report.

The quarterly report of Recorder Cutter, of Jersey City, shows the total number of arrests for the three months to have been 278, and the total receipts for fines amount to $1,009.

The Body of a Drowned Infant Found.

A few days since, while Mr. Patrick Phillips of New-York was on a steamboat excursion up the Hudson, his infant daughter, aged about 9 months, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered at the time, and was found floating in the water near the ship-yard in Hoboken, on Tuesday. Justice Forster held an inquest over the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Health of Norfolk.

The following is the latest report of the Baltimore Board of Health.

Office Board of Health, Tuesday Morning, August 7, 1855.

Dr. Maund has brought me official reports from Norfolk and Portsmouth to 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. The reports include the preceding 48 hours.

In Norfolk there have been ten new cases of fever at the new Hospital, among the families removed from the infected row, but the cases are reported to be mild, with the exception of a child four years old. The cases previously reported are convalescent. No deaths in the Hospital. Two cases of fever in the infected row, which were left as hopeless when the rest of the sick were removed, have died. There is one case reported by the attending physician to be yellow fever which was developed out of the infected district, but probably originated from exposure to its atmosphere. It is now under treatment. Two other cases have occurred in the city; one had recently removed from the infected row, and the other from Gosport; both are still under treatment. In Portsmouth there have been in the 48 hours, sixteen new cases, and eight deaths. The cases generally are more amendable to treatment. In the deaths are included the cases at the Hospital, which had been removed from the city. In consequence of the disease in Portsmouth and Norfolk, the communication with these cities by the bay line of steamers has been suspended. During the present condition of things, the steamers will stop in Hampton Roads, opposite the mouth of the Nansemond River, about 20 miles by water from Norfolk. They will be met at this point by the steamer *Star*, which will carry passengers to and from Suffolk on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and thus prevent interruption to the regular transmission of the mail and through passengers for the South. WM. M. KEMP, M. D., President Board of Health.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Editor.

The New-Orleans *Bee* states that on Tuesday the 24th ult., Mr. Thomas S. Moore, the proprietor of the Louisiana *Republican*, published in the Fourth District, left his office and went on business to the First District. That evening about 11 o'clock he was at the Phoenix Coffee House, in St. Charles-street, in company with several friends, and has not since he left there been heard of. He was in good health, in a cheerful mood, and spoke of his prospects in his new business enterprise, the *Republican*, as being satisfactory and flattering. His friends and family at first supposed that he had crossed the Lake, but as they have received no tidings of him up to this time, there is room for conjecture that he has met with foul play or become the victim of some dire accident. The business prospects of Mr. Moore, his position, relations and family ties were all such as to render him comfortable, hopeful and happy. He had a wife and seven children, for whom he cherished constantly a tender and affectionate regard and who are now deeply afflicted by his strange and unaccountable absence.

Attaching the Mayor.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* says, as Mayor Lewis was riding down Marais-street, in his buggy, on Tuesday evening, he saw a free negro named Jean Baptiste Poincy, who is reported to be crazy, grossly insult a respectable white lady, by addressing the most villainous obscene language to her. The Mayor got out of his buggy, and approaching the ruffian, gave him a cut with his horsewhip. The scoundrel retaliated by jumping into him with the intention of giving him a beating, and did give him several blows; but the General, who is not such a very old man, got him down in the gutter and held him there until assistance arrived. Poincy was then taken to the calaboose and locked up. Recorder Ramos yesterday sent him to the Workhouse for twelve months.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Extort Money.

From the Waterville (Oneida Co.) Journal, Aug. 4.

Our community has been under great excitement during the past week, in consequence of the development of the particulars of a [illegible] attempt to extort money from Mrs. Eliza Ferguson, a respectable and quiet wealthy widow lady, residing two miles west of this village. Mrs. Ferguson lost her husband after a protracted illness, about four months ago, since which her presence has been almost constantly required at home to minister to the wants of an invalid and entirely helpless daughter. While her mind was weighed down by the *grief caused by these severe afflictions*, and oppressed by numerous cares, some fiend or fiends in human form attempted to extort from her money to a considerable amount, by threats to take her life and the lives of her children in case she refused to comply with their demands. It appears that on the 18th day of last July, Mrs. Ferguson received from the Post-Office in this village a letter mailed at Hubbard's Corners, in Madison County, a copy of which follows:

July 7, 1855.

"Dear Madame: I write a few lines concerning a little deal with your husband. I wrote him a year or so ago if he would send me a check of $3,000, I would square off with him; if not he should die a slow death by poison. You see how well I kept my word. Now I have took your girl and she shall go too, and the rest of the family, you with the rest, for revenge, unless *you send where I direct $1,000 immediately. You will* find I am not to be trifled with—if you have not already. Send me the money and you are safe, if not you shall suffer a worse death than your husband; remember what I say. Say nothing to any one, or I will murder you in cold blood, but send the money directly. Send it in a letter to North Brookfield, Madison County—direct to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, and I will see that I get it, instead of her; if not, I rather she would have it than anybody else. If I ever hear that you tell a word of this, beware. I have called on your daughter lately, but you don't mistrust who I be; send it soon if you want to live in peace long."

This threatening missive threw Mrs. Ferguson *into the deepest distress*, and, *as was* natural, she immediately sought the advice of friends, among whom were Dr. Munger and D. B. Goodwin, Esq., who concluded to make use of a decoy letter *in answer to one Mrs. Ferguson had received*, in the hope of exposing the authors of this cruel villainy. Accordingly a letter was written by Mrs. Ferguson and directed to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, North Brookfield, enclosing two $10 bills, marked by Mr. Goodwin, in which it was stated in substance that she had forwarded $20 of the sum required; that she could not at present command so much money as $1,000, as she begged her persecutors to spare her own and her children's lives. The letter was taken from the post-office by Sydney Fisk, husband of Juliett, and by him taken home.

On the evening of the same day, Mr. Fisk called on Mrs. Ferguson, and inquired of her if she had written a letter to his wife, and what the meaning of it was. Mrs. Ferguson answered the first question in the affirmative, and unsuspectingly gave Mr. Fisk a history of the whole transaction up to that time. Mr. Fisk also produced the letter written to his wife, and the money contained therein, both of which he placed in Mrs. Ferguson's keeping.

Dr. Munger happening to be present at the time, and believing Fisk to be entirely innocent, induced him to come to Waterville, where, after another consultation, in which Fisk was one of the consulting party, the returned letter, containing the marked $20, was placed in a new envelop and redirected to Mrs. Fisk at North Brookfield. *A letter was also written by one of Mrs. Ferguson's* friends, and forwarded by the same mail to the postmaster, requesting him on no account to deliver the letter directed to Mrs. Fisk to her or any *of her family*.

This was on Wednesday, 25th ult.; on the Friday evening following, Fisk and his wife called on Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. Fisk, in the course of a private interview with her in relation to the events of the last few days, stated in substance that during the afternoon before, when she was entirely alone, a strange and dark individual, evidently disguised, entered her house, and inquired if she had received a letter from Mrs. Ferguson, and that on being told she had, and that it contained $20, the strange individual said the letter and the money were intended for him, but he appeared to be deeply offended at the littleness of the sum sent; and remarked that had he taken the letter from the office instead of herself, he would have taken Mrs. Ferguson's life before morning; that the dark individual then presented a loaded pistol at her, and under great excitement told her that she must see Mrs. Ferguson immediately, and inform her that he would not now settle his difficulty with her late husband for less than $1,500, and that the money must be forthcoming or he would murder Mrs. Ferguson and her whole family, as well as herself and husband.

After some further conversation to the same effect, in which the dark and mysterious stranger was made to assume an awfully threatening aspect, and the imminent danger of all the parties concerned was strongly insisted upon, Mr. and Mrs. Fisk withdrew. On the following morning, Mr. Fisk made his appearance at the North Brookfield Post-Office, and represented to the Postmaster that he had been authorized by Mrs. Ferguson to take the letter directed to Mrs. Fisk; it was given to him.

Under these circumstances, it was deemed proper to cause the arrest of Fisk and wife; and they were accordingly taken into custody on Tuesday of this week by Officer Gifford, on a warrant issued by Justice Church.

Previous to the arrest, however, the house of the accused was visited by Mr. Goodwin, in the hope of getting some further clue to the authors of this base villainy. During this visit Mrs. Fisk stated that on the Saturday evening previous she had received another call from the strange individual; that he made his appearance late in the evening, and enticed her out of doors; that with threatening language and gestures he demanded the letter last received from Mrs. Ferguson, and that she gave it and the $20 contained therein to him; and that after an interview of about an hour, he left for parts unknown. The officer who made the arrest was accompanied by ex-Sheriff Schuyler Hubbard.

It is proper to add that they found in the house of the accused parties evidences almost conclusive of their guilt; among which were the marked bills that Mrs. Fisk stated she had given to the strange gentleman who had acted so mysterious a part in this dark transaction; also some letter paper corresponding in size texture and "mill mark," with that on which the letter to Mrs. Ferguson was written. Fisk and wife are now undergoing an examination before Justice Church; but up to the time we went to press, all the evidence on behalf of the people is not taken. The keenest indignation is felt in our community at this base and brutal attempt at extortion; and there is a settled determination to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to deserved punishment.

Shocking Affair—Seduction of a Girl.—The Chicago *Journal*, of Aug. 6, says: Rumor is busy with a shocking affair just come to light in our sister city of Waukegan. It is said that a young girl of hitherto irreproachable character, recently died in that place, and that it has come to light that her dying confession implicated a hotel keeper of the city in whose family she has resided, with the crime of seduction, and that her decease was the result of attempts to conceal the evidence of his crime, by an abortion. The man implicated has a wife and children. The matter is causing much sensation.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. David Oliver, of Sacramento, Cal., to Miss Catharine Price, only daughter of the late Wm. M. Price, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday Aug. 8, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Frederick Tinson to Miss Mary Swift, daughter of J. T. Patten, Esq., both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, James D. Demilt to Mary C. Timpson, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, by Rev. James B. Kett, Judah B. Voorhees to Mary H., eldest daughter of Miss Powell, all of Brooklyn.

At Greenport, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Mr. Knapp, Mr. Thomas Fanning, Jr., to Miss Sarah Theresa Sawyer, both of this City.

DIED.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of C. Bartlett, Esq.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mrs. Grissa Tompkins, Brownell st., opposite Dutch Reformed Church, Stapleton.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, Elbert, son of Elbert R. and Caroline Samuels, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, this (Thursday) morning, from the residence of his father, No. 1,329 Broadway.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, Stephen, infant son of Stephen and Sarah Field, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 122 Allen-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, Henry Clay, aged 2 years, 4 months and 17 days, eldest child of Andrew and Ara Maria Billings. His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At Mendham, Morris County, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, Lieut. W. Decatur Hurst, U. S. N.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Greenport, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 6, Charles Dering, only child of Oscar H. and Harriet A. Fordham,

[illegible] aged [illegible]

At [illegible], on Sunday, Aug. 5, James D. [illegible], Esq., in the [illegible] year of his age.

At [illegible], on [illegible], Aug. 6, of cholera infantum, Howard [illegible], aged [illegible], son of Jacob C. French, Esq.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 8.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '65...R.	117	550	Cumb. Coal Co.	28½
3,500	do.	117½	400	do. b60	28½
43,000	Missouri 6s....b60	93	250	do. b60	29
5,000	do.	93½	100	do. s60	29
10,000	do.	93½	100	do. s10	28½
10,000	do. b3	93½	250	do. s3	28½
5,000	California 7s, '70	88½	100	do. b60	28
16,000	Indiana 2½s	56	100	Gardiner Gold Mine.	1
11,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	85	1000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	100
3,000	do. b60	85½	100	do. s60	99½
3,000	Erie Cvt B. '62...s3	84	120	do. ....opg	99½
150	Erie Bds of '75	91	300	do. b15	100
5,000	do.	91½	700	do. b30	100
5,000	H. R. 2d Mtg Bds.	77½	100	do. s60	99½
10,000	do. b60	77½	300	do. ....opg	100
1,000	Hud. Convt Bds.	70½	250	do. s30	99½
14,000	Pan. Bds 1st issue	106	137	do. ....opg	99½
4,000	Pan. Bds 2d is....b3	106	25	Wis. Lake Shore R.R.	87
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	25	do.	87
15,000	do.	87½	200	Erie Railroad....s60	52½
10,000	do. b60	88	100	do. s60	52½
60,000	do.	88	600	do. s60	52½
20,000	do. b60	88½	100	do. b30	52½
10,000	Ill. Fre'l Bds....b60	84	100	do. b3	52½
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	91	400	do.	52½
2,000	T. H. & A 2d M Bds	85	50	do. b60	52½
5,000	L'e E, W & St. L. B	87½	107	do.	52
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	132	200	do. s60	52½
10	Merchants' Ex Bk.	106½	825	Harlem Railroad...s3	29½
100	Nic. Transit Co....b30	20½	500	do. b60	29½
100	do. b60	20½	300	Reading Railroad....c	95
400	do.	20	310	do. b60	95
200	do. b15	20	1000	do. b60	95
100	do. b60	20½	200	do. s60	94½
300	do. b30	20	1500	do.	94½
150	do.	19¾	100	do. b30	94½
100	do. b60	20	100	do. b10	94½
300	do. b60	19¾	100	Hud. Riv. R. R....b60	41
100	do. b30	19¾	100	do. c	41
50	do. b15	19¾	518	Mich. Cen. R. R.	100
600	Canton Co....b60	27¾	500	do. b30	100
300	do.	27¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R. R...s3	104
50	Penn. Coal Co....b60	106½	24	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	106½
150	do. b60	106½	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	97½
130	Galena & Chic R...s3	112	40	Clev. and Pitts. R. R.	75
264	do. s3	112½	25	do. s10	75
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R...s3	92¾	140	do. c	75
100	do. s3	92½	100	do.	74½
16	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	89			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Indiana State 5s.	85½	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R....opg	99½
7,000	Missouri 6s....b60	93	120	do. ...b3 aft. opg	100
10,000	California 7s, '70	88½	115	Erie Railroad....s3	52½
6,000	Ohio 6s, '75	111	300	do. b60	52½
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91½	50	Mich. So. & Nor. I. R...s3	104
5,000	Erie Bonds of '83	100	103	Reading Railroad...b3	95
20,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	87½	100	do. b60	95½
10,000	do. b60	88	500	do.	95
8,000	New York Cen. 7s	102½	40	Hud. Riv. Railroad	41
12,500	do.	103	56	Panama Railroad...s60	107½
5,000	Pan. Bonds (2d is.)	106	500	Ill. Central R. R....s10	97½
100	Nicar. Trans. Co....s3	19½	400	do. b60	98
100	do. b30	19½	25	Galena & Chic. R. R...s3	112½
200	Cumber. Coal Co....b3	28½	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	92½
50	do. s30	28½	30	Clev. & Pitts. R.	74
50	do. b30	28½	200	do. s3	73½
200	do. b60	29½			

Wednesday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The mails by the *Baltic*, at this port, from Liverpool, July 28, were delivered at an early hour this morning. The Money and market advices are of a mixed and rather tame character. The English manufacturers had received later and more encouraging accounts from Australia, and the demand for goods for that quarter was likely to improve. The clipper ship *Red Jacket* had arrived from Melbourne, having on freight $3,725,000 in Gold Dust, the heaviest single consignment since the year 1852. The ship *George Marshall* was *soon to leave with almost two millions dollars*. The receipts of Dust at Melbourne, by escort from the mines, for the first four months of 1855, were 486,141 ounces of the Mint, and were of about $20 the ounce, equal to $11,702,000. The shipments from the port of Melbourne was equal to $13,592,000. The holders of American Cotton at Liverpool were pressing sales, and a concession of ⅛d. had been yielded to buyers. The sales of the week were moderate, 34,670 bales. The crop weather was not altogether satisfactory. The trade at Liverpool, however, were looking for *early receipts from the Danube*, and also from this country, and Wheat and Flour were barely supported at previous figures. Indian Corn was held for higher prices, and sales ranged 38s.@44s. according to quality and condition of the lots offered. In London the Funds were steady at 90⅞@91—scarcely a fraction's variation through the week. The amount of Gold going to the Continent was large. The Bank the week previous lost $3,420,000, and the week the steamer sailed about $5,050,000 was received at London from Australia and this country, nearly the whole of which was taken for France and Germany. The English bidding for the French Loan it was supposed would be entirely cut out by the numerous smaller applications in France, to which an advantage was conceded in that country. The money required, however, to pay the 10 ℔ cent. on the bills left with Rotschild and Baring, caused a little more activity in the market,—though discounts are still quoted at 3@3¼ ℔ cent. outside the Bank,—the Bank rate remaining at 3½. The London circulars note a less active demand than in the week previous for American Stocks. Two or three *descriptions of Railroad* Bonds, among which are named Illinois Centrals, regular, Erie Third Mortgage, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Incomes, are said to be freely offered without concession from previous figures. Illinois Freeland were offered at 85¼; Michigan Central Convertibles were wanted, and only a few parcels offering; and Erie new Bonds were in fair request at 85@86, sterling money. Illinois Central shares are reported as having been done at par. State Stocks generally quiet. Notwithstanding these circular advices, we understand that orders were executed to-day to a fair amount upon London order. The letters from the German Capitals are quite cheerful in regard to American funds.

There was an active demand for Stocks this forenoon, with large sales, at firm, and in some descriptions, improved figures. The operations on the Bond list embraced $384,000, of which over one-third were issues of the Illinois Central, at 87½@88 for the regulars, and 94 for the Free Land. Missouri and Indiana State Stocks were in good request. Sales of $65,000 of the former at 93¼, cash, and 96, b60. Panama's were 1 ℔ cent. dearer, and Erie new Bonds ½ ℔ cent up. The business in shares was also large and well distributed. The contracts in New-York Central exceeded 3,000 shares at par for the reopening of the transfers, and 99½ on seller's option. About 4,000 shares of Reading were taken at the full rates of yesterday, closing at 95, cash. Erie left off at 52¼, with only a moderate movement. Western Road Stocks—with the exception of Cleveland and Pittsburg, in which there was some realizing on the rapid advance of the week—left off firm. The general market closed with a steady feeling.

The shipment of Gold by the steamer *Atlantic* was limited to $420,000, less than one-fourth the sums carried out by the Collins packets five or six weeks ago. The regular bankers were ready to draw London Bills at 110@109¾, in anticipation of the exchange to be made on produce shipments some thirty or sixty days hence. French Bills were less freely offered; and owing to the present exchange between London and Paris, were rather firm, at f.5.12½. Money continues in good supply, on temporary use, at 6 ℔ cent., and discounts at Bank, two to four months, more steady at 7 ℔ cent.

The Cotton movement of the old crop for the present week, and from the first of September last, is thus reported in the circular of Mr. Wm. P. Wright of this date:

	Season. 1855.	Season. 1854.	Week. 1855.	Week. 1854.
Receipts at the Ports	2,749,000	2,861,000	14,000	12,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,517,000	1,526,000	23,000	16,000
Exports to France	407,000	337,000	1,000	16,000
Ex. to other For. Ports	284,000	331,000	3,000	4,000
Total Exports	2,198,000	2,194,000	27,000	36,000
Stock on hand	140,000	186,000		

The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon was $3,165,593; the day's receipts having been $165,317; and the payments, $344,566.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of weekly bank statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	July 30.	Aug. 6.	
Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie in bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from other banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	7,256,000	7,286,000	[illegible]

Galena and Chicago Road.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of July:

	1855. 300 miles.	1854. 180 miles.	
Freight	$119,830 96	$56,247 75	[illegible]
Passengers	61,016 38	36,383 64	[illegible]
Mails, &c.	1,308 33	1,650 00	[illegible]
Total	$182,155 66	$94,081 75	[illegible]

Increase per mile this month, [illegible]

W. M. LORRABON, [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 8—[illegible]

Flour unchanged. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $8 25 for good to choice Wisconsin; $8 [illegible] good to extra Illinois, Michigan and Southern. Wheat lower. Sales 3,000 bush. new White at $2 05, and 3,000 bush. Upper Lake Spring at [illegible]. Corn in good demand for filling contracts, and for distilling. Sales 40,000 bush. at 70c.@72c., [illegible] the outside figure—including 10,000 bush. [illegible] from the 15th of August to the 15th of [illegible] 71c. Oats steady. Sales 3,000 bushels at [illegible] by more active, and in better supply. Sales [illegible] at 37c. Lake Imports for the last 24 hours [illegible] 117 bbls.; Wheat, 14,535 bush.; Corn, [illegible] Oats, 30,038 bush. Canal exports for the [illegible] Flour, 727 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bush.; [illegible] bush.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 8—[illegible]

The receipts of Flour and Wheat [illegible] water for the first week of August, show [illegible] equal to 2,000 to 3,000 bbls. over the [illegible] week of last year. The receipts here to-day [illegible] very light. Flour—Prices unchanged; [illegible] bbls. Wheat—Sales in small lots at [illegible] for inferior Canadian, and $2 20 for White [illegible] Corn—Better; sales 13,000 bushels mixed [illegible] afloat, and 5,200 bushels on private terms. [illegible] by Canal To-Day—381 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Corn, 7,540 bushels Oats.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—First Board—$2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, [illegible]; $1,000 City 6s, R. & O., [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 98½; $3,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, (Pitts. & Cleve.) 70½; $7,000 Philadelphia and West Chester [illegible] 75, 75; $7,000 Union Canal 6s, 65½; 200 Schuylkill Nav. Preferred, 22½; 200 Reading Railroad, 47½; [illegible] do. 47½; 300 Morris Canal 15½; 81 Little Schuyl. R. R., [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, 21½; 15 Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; 125 Chester Valley Railroad, 9; 20 Amer. Fire Ins. [illegible] 60; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 300 Union Canal [illegible]; Calloway Mining Co. 25; 1,200 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 30 Bank of North America, 160; 2 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 70; 50 Girard Bank 12½; [illegible]

Closing Prices: United States 6s, '67, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Prof. E. Longley and lady, John W. [illegible], W. Marcellus, Miss Greenfield, Miss T. S. Clapp, Miss Amelia Mierlotz, C. Gosse, John Potter, Miss [illegible], 131 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Peter Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kellogg, daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. [illegible], [illegible], M. Waterberry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Greenberry, [illegible] and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. W. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Berry and two children, [illegible], [illegible] Mr. Carleton, Miss Witham, Miss [illegible] and Mrs. O. P. Lorman, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], children and servant, Miss Dunn, [illegible], Miss Kernan, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Schall, Miss Gross, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. W. H. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible], Grossman, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Hammond and [illegible], Brown, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. [illegible] children and servants, Dr. Henry L. Smith, [illegible] Colt, Capt. B. C. Gardner, Capt. W. H. [illegible], W. Bartlett, J. M. Remington, A. Calvo, Wm. [illegible], T. W. Armes, G. Schwier, [illegible] [illegible] Horace Greeley, J. M. Gries, A. [illegible] [illegible]

Scott, E. H. Crowell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 02 | Sun sets.....7 02 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4 03 | Gov. Island...4 52 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, [illegible], City Point, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Gaston, [illegible], Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; [illegible], Henderson, New-Orleans, H. H. [illegible]; [illegible], Burgess, St. Stephens, [illegible]; [illegible], Post, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; [illegible], Wm. A. Hale, Jr.

Barks Indiana, Young, [illegible], J. W. Elwell & Co.; Kone Lowe, (Portg.,) Fischer, Cadiz, [illegible]; Gen. Cobb, Haskell, St. Johns, N. B., J. Punnett.

Brigs Tornado, McCarty, Richmond, Wenberg & Wenberg; Rose-an, Fareham, Union Island, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schrs. G. B. Dixon, Gaskill, Wilmington, [illegible]; [illegible], Budd, Norfolk, [illegible]; [illegible] & Co.; Gen. Clinch, Baker, Philadelphia, James Hand; [illegible], Gilman, Berry, Philadelphia, James Hand; [illegible], Abell, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Beers, Boston, [illegible]; [illegible], Baltimore, J. S. Merrill; [illegible], Pierson.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Sloops Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Bolivia, [illegible], Wareham, master; [illegible], Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. The B. left Liverpool at [illegible] A. M., on Saturday, 28th ult. On Tuesday, Aug. 7, at [illegible] M., lat. 40 20, lon. 70 [illegible], passed a large ship, with a black ball in her foretopsail, sig. W.

Ship Creole, Fiske, New-Orleans July 13, with cotton to W. Frost.

Ship St. Louis, Hoyt, Havre [illegible] ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. Whitlock.

Ship Josiah Bradlee, (of Boston,) [illegible], Calcutta, March 26, and St. Helena June 26, with [illegible], &c.

Ship Pacific, Nelson, Havana [illegible] ds., with sugar, &c. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. [illegible] inst., off the Capes of Virginia, saw ship Fat Wren, Bennett, hence for New-Orleans, [illegible] very heavy at the time from N.

Bark F. S. Cassatva, Weeber, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co. Took a pilot from the boat Bright, [illegible] miles S. of the Highlands.

Bark Cornelia, Ballard, Batavia and Padang, via Boston, 118 ds., with mdse. to W. A. Sale, Jr.

Bark Eva, Barry, fm. Maracaibo July [illegible], with hides, coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Henry Guild, (of Belfast,) Andrews, St. Ubes [illegible] with salt to Dayew & Leal.

Brig Georgia, (of Damariscotta,) Carlisle, Coatzacoalcos 29, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Rufus Soule, (of New-Orleans,) Peterson, [illegible] land, Mex., July 28 and 14 ds. fm. Key West, which [illegible] she put into in consequence of a part of the crew being sick, with mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz.

Brig Northman, (of Boston,) Schofield, Lisbon [illegible] with salt to H. A. Richards.

Brig Linda, Carpenter, Calais [illegible] ds., with [illegible] how, Talbot & Co.

Brig Baltic, (Br.,) Beeman, Nassau [illegible] ds., with [illegible] tobacco to C. Ackerley.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Brooksville, Me.,) Johnson, [illegible] ton, Jam., (via Charleston, where she put in [illegible]) [illegible] ds., with coffee, pimento, &c. to H. E. Henry.

Schr. Tweed, (Br.,) Johnson, [illegible] ds., with apples and bananas to J. Evans.

Schr. Harriet P. Stoney, (of Charleston,) [illegible] Wilmington, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Day, Conwayborough, S. C., [illegible] stores to Barnes, Bateman & Co.

Schr. Henry B. Gibson, Crocker, Port Ewen, for [illegible] Point.

Schr. Thayer, Hedges, [illegible] mdse., with [illegible] how, Talbot & Co.

Schr. C. Perkins, White, Georgetown [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Turk, Harvey, Lapes [illegible] ds., with planks to [illegible] & Boynton.

Schr. Horace S. Barnes, Eldridge, Harwich [illegible] ds., with mackerel to master.

Schr. Marietta, Nelson, New-Haven [illegible], with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Susan Chase, Snow, Gloucester [illegible] ds., with fish and mackerel to master.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Harwich [illegible] ds., with mackerel to master.

Schr. Frank, Gilpatrick, Pictou [illegible] ds., with coal to [illegible] & Boynton.

Propeller Mount Savage, (Cromwell's line,) Webster, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, [illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Atlantic, Briggs, for Liverpool; [illegible], for Petersburg.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Baltic, fm. Nassau, has on board the captain and crew of the Br. bark Jamaica, fm. [illegible], which vessel was cast away on Stirrup Key.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, July [illegible], Br. schr. Lady Sale, for New-York, in 3 days.

At Maracaibo, July [illegible], brig [illegible], [illegible], for New-York, [illegible].

At Nassau, July [illegible], brig Wave, [illegible], [illegible].

At Lisbon, June [illegible], bark [illegible], [illegible], ds.; brig Marshal Ney, for Rio Janeiro [illegible].

At Cardenas, July [illegible], bark [illegible], (of Portland) [illegible]; Isaac Carver, [illegible].

At Maracaibo, July [illegible], brig [illegible], [illegible], for New-York, soon.

At St. Ubes, June [illegible], bark St. Pierre, Mine, for New-York in 10 ds.